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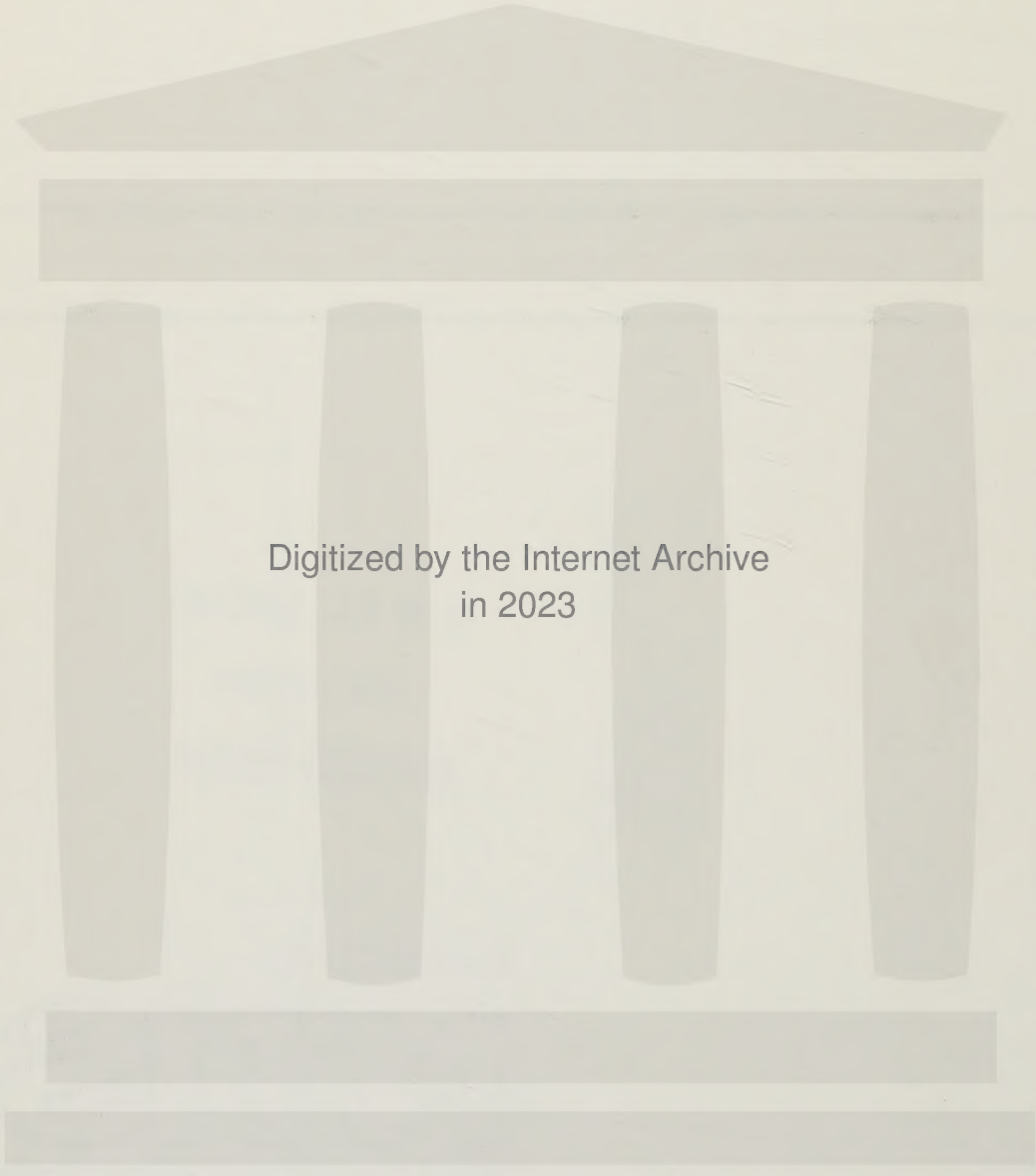

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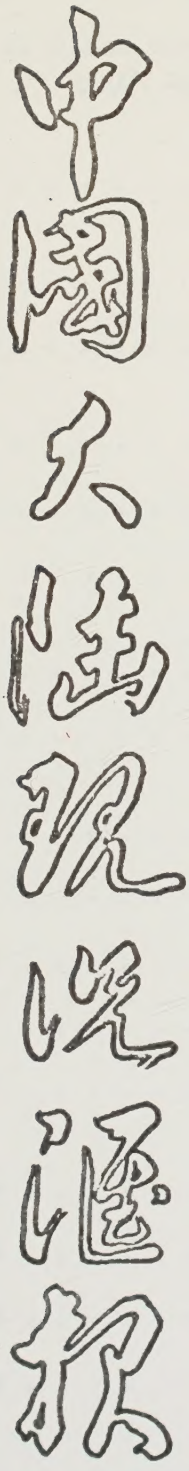

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Jen-min Jih-pao Forum on Party Life

September - October, 1972

Editor's Note:

The Jen-min Jih-pao started to publish on September 13, 1971, at irregular intervals, a special page for discussing problems in Party life. Articles published from September 1971 to August 1972 were translated and published in Current Background Nos. 942, 946, 953, 962 and 970; the continued discussions in September through October are now assembled in this issue.

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It Is Imperative to Constantly Oppose Conceit and Self-Complacency

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 7, 1972)

Following Chairman Mao's teaching, "Guard against arrogance. This is a question of principle as far as the leader is concerned," the leading members of the CPC Ninghsiang Hsien Committee in Hunan Province upheld and carried forward the excellent style of exhibiting modesty and prudence and regarded this as an important thing in strengthening the ideological development of the Party committee. They incessantly opposed conceit and self-complacency, constantly employed the viewpoint of one dividing into two to analyze work and dissect themselves, and strove to transform their world outlook.

In 1969, this hsien was ravaged by floods of extraordinary magnitude in a hundred years, but it managed to reap a bumper grain harvest and to score achievements in the development of hog breeding on a large scale in that calamity-stricken year. In the following year, all kinds of conditions were much better, but very little progress was made in that year. The increase in grain yield amounted to less than six percent and farm capital construction was also carried out on a smaller scale compared with the year before. What was the reason?

Seizing on this question, Secretary Yang Shih-fang of the hsien committee led the hsien committee members to analyze things seriously. In the year calamity struck, what everybody had in mind was how to make a success of revolution and production in Ninghsiang. People were more modest and prudent and they carried out the line and policies of the Party more seriously and conscientiously. As a result, they were rewarded with a bumper harvest. In the following year, showered with praise and weighed down by the thought that "despite the magnitude of the calamity and the considerable changes, the aggregate yield was not small although the per-unit-area yield was not high," some leading members sank into thoughtlessness and their work style floundered, thus affecting the implementation of the line and policies of the Party. As a consequence, the revolution and production were basically in a stagnant state in that year.

After finding the crux of the question, the hsien committee began to launch a deep-going self-education movement against conceit and self-complacency in the spring of last year. Because the hsien committee sensibly improved its style of leadership, went deep into the basic level to conduct investigation and study, humbly heeded what the masses said, persevered in leading the area forward at selected spots, and led the people of the whole hsien to wage an arduous and bitter struggle, a bumper harvest in agricultural production was won in 1971.

Based on the experiences and lessons gained and learned in the last two years, the hsien committee reviewed what Chairman Mao wrote about the heavy losses brought by arrogance to the revolution on a number of occasions in our Party history in the article "Our Study and the Current Situation." It learned profoundly that the work style of the Party is always

closely linked with the line of the Party. Conceit and self-complacency give expression to idealism and metaphysics, and conceit and self-complacency in ideology would directly affect the implementation of the correct line of the Party. Subsequently, they looked upon opposition to conceit and self-complacency as an important subject in strengthening the ideological development of the Party committee, and constantly laid hold of it again and again.

In the winter of last year, in the course of discussing and formulating the production plans of this year for the whole hsien, some comrades declared: "Now that we are well off as a result of several years of bumper harvest, it is also not difficult for us to walk again with big strides." The hsien committee discovered that these comrades had sunk once again into thoughtlessness through conceit and self-complacency. It at once launched a rectification campaign with the door open, placed problems on the table, and looked for weaknesses, shortcomings and mistakes in work. There were still about 10 percent backward production teams and more than 100,000 mow of "retarded fields" in the whole hsien. The loss of water and soil was serious in the area with barren hills, and water conservation had still not survived the test in the whole hsien. Once problems were placed on the table, sober minds were restored. People took all kinds of difficulties into account and unearthed all kinds of contradictions, and they put forward concrete measures for the further development of production.

Through practice, the Ninghsiang hsien committee members deeply felt that conceit and self-complacency were inseparable from the mentality of the individual first. Therefore, as they read and studied seriously and launched a deep-going rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism, they paid attention to linking their own ideological realities with problems in work. They incessantly fought self and criticized revisionism, sought not to conceal their self-interest and defend their shortcomings, and dared to fight the selfish ideas deep in their souls.

Over a period of time, the work of the political work unit of the hsien revolutionary committee was not closely coordinated with the central work of the Party. The responsible comrades of the hsien committee pointed out this question, but a standing committee member of the hsien committee in charge of the political work unit was unable to arrive at a right perception of things, and instead of making a self-examination, he criticized the lower level. During the rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism, he made a self-examination in connection with this, and learned that he had seen only his own strong points but not his shortcomings. The mischief-makers were conceit and self-complacency and the idea that he was "consistently correct" that were rooted in bourgeois individualism. He therefore sincerely made a self-examination of his own mistakes before the hsien committee on the one hand, and solicited the views of the cadres of the political work unit again and again. Through concentrating wisdom and sensibly adopting measures for improvement of work, work in the political work unit quickly kept abreast of the central work of the Party.

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Stand Firm on the Unanimous Nature of Responsibility to the People and Responsibility to the Higher Level

--- The Party committee of the Ch'engtung Commune strengthens the development of ideology and style of work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 7, 1972)

By grasping the proper handling of the relationship between responsibility to the higher level and responsibility to the masses and regarding this as an important question in strengthening the development of the ideology and work style of the Party, the Party committee of the Ch'engtung Commune in Yühsien, Kiangsu province has raised the consciousness of its members in the struggle in line and insured the implementation of the general and specific policies of the Party.

In the spring of 1970, the higher level called for "the transformation of upland fields into paddy fields." The Party committee only thought in terms of responsibility to the higher level, but did not start from the actual conditions of the place. Under the conditions that the water conservation projects had not been fitted with complete sets of equipment, that the technical measures for increase of production were unable to keep pace with the requirements and that a section of the masses was still unable to arrive at a right perception of things for the time being, the Party committee arbitrarily stipulated that the acreage of upland fields for transformation into paddy fields be enlarged. Anybody who voiced dissent was accused of "not obeying the instruction of the higher level" and "not carrying out the state plan" and subjugated. As a result, the development of production was affected. Later, the Party committee members learned a lesson from this and they seriously conducted ideological education work and made material and technical preparations. In accordance with the actual conditions, they gradually spread the acreage planted to paddy rice, and in 1971, the 7,000 mow of paddy rice in the whole commune registered a big increase in yield. The per-mow grain yield amounted to 846 catties, thus creating the highest level in history.

At the time of autumn sowing last year, the relevant unit in the hsien put forward the demand that "transplanting be carried out on one-third of the land, that furrow seeding be conducted on one-third of the land that spring barley be planted to one-third of the land without resorting to broadcast seeding." Could such "uniformity" be achieved?

The Party committee of the commune did not immediately make known its attitude but went deep into the grassroots level to investigate methodically how broadcast seeding of wheat had fared in thirteen production teams of four brigades in the past few years. Among them, the Hungch'i Brigade had stood for experimenting with planting for four years in succession and acquired successful experience. In 1971, due to the practice of broadcast seeding, the unit-area yield of wheat, barley and oats amounted to more than 440 catties, and there were also high-yield fields that yielded more than 700 catties per mow. The Party committee of the commune summed up the views of the masses and was of the opinion that the experience of the Hungch'i Brigade was a representative one in the locality.

The place lies along the coast of the Yellow Sea, has plenty of saline-alkali land and is suitable for broadcast seeding. The Party committee of the commune actively reflected the relevant conditions to the hsien on the one hand, and on the other hand, it respected the independence of production teams and advocated planting according to local conditions without demanding uniformity. Because proper arrangements were made and planting was carried out in good time, the 6,000 mow of wheat, barley and oats in the whole commune brought in a bumper harvest this year which was 30 percent higher than last year.

During the rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism, the Party committee members studied once again Chairman Mao's instruction: "Blindly and superficially carrying out the instruction of the higher level completely without dissent is not truly carrying out the instruction of the higher level but is the most wonderful method for opposing or sabotaging the instruction of the higher level." They said with deep understanding: Responsibility to the people is in conformity with responsibility to the leadership of the Party. If a person one-sidedly and blindly stresses only responsibility to the higher level but attaches no weight to responsibility to the people, he is actually irresponsible to the Party and the people.

Why did they sometimes forget the masses in order to be "responsible" to the higher level? They analyzed one such occurrence. After bringing in a bumper summer crop this year, some Party committee members advocated taking up some additional requisitioning tasks so as to make things look more colorful. The Party committee of the commune was of the view that this method of winning honor and not of making greater contributions to the country under the principle of giving attention to the interests of both the state and the collective and the individual was not a down-to-earth attitude. By way of making criticism and self-criticism, the Party committee members criticized and repudiated this incorrect style. In the end, in accordance with the economic policies of the Party and under the condition of increasing collective accumulation and the ration grain for commune members, the state requisitioning plan was satisfactorily fulfilled and some surplus grain was sold in excess of the quota.

The Party committee members of the Ch'engtung Commune deeply realize from this that in order to stand firm on the unanimous nature of responsibility to the higher level and responsibility to the masses, it is imperative to transform assiduously the world outlook. Sometimes, haunted by selfish ideas, we pay attention only to holding ourselves responsible to the higher level, but pay no attention to holding ourselves responsible to the masses. We give more consideration to the fact that the individual will be criticized for failure to accomplish the task assigned by the higher level but will be commended when the task is properly fulfilled, but less consideration to the interests of the masses. In view of this, in order to solve this question, it is imperative to grasp properly the education of the "squad members" of the Party committee in ideology and line, fight against selfish ideas in our minds, continuously overcome metaphysics in the ideological field, and start everything from the interests of the Party and the people.

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent.

* * *

Working for the Interests of the Majority in China and the World

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 7, 1972)

These three comrades in charge of leadership work firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching on "wholeheartedly serving the overwhelming majority of the people in China and the world," firmly adhere to Party principle, uphold Party policies and abide by Party discipline. They do not abuse their duties and powers, nor do they work for the selfish interests of the minority. They do not advocate special treatment for themselves but stand firm on boycotting the incorrect style of the bourgeoisie. This is the natural color worthy of communists and revolutionary cadres.

To violate Party principle, "promote connections," "take the back door", practice flattery and touting, and resort to pulling and dragging is the corrupt, philistine work style of the bourgeoisie. For the sake of plotting to tamper with the Party line and restore capitalism, besides forming mountain strongholds, recruiting sworn confederates and frenziedly carrying out the counterrevolutionary revisionist line which was "Left" in form but Right in essence, swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i also advocated that "minor matters of behavior are of no importance" and other fallacies in a vain attempt to corrupt our cadres with this corrupt, philistine work style of the bourgeoisie. Therefore, in the rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism, we also should pay attention to opposing corruption by bourgeois ideology and work style and further strengthen the development of the ideology and work style of the Party.

--Jen-min Jih-pao Editor

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Doing Things According to Party Principle and Policies

After Comrade Liu Tso-tu, Party committee secretary of the Hsutun Commune in Fuhsien, Liaoning province, was appointed a member of the hsien Party committee and vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, he set stricter demands for himself, firmly stood on Party principle, and resolutely fought against all undesirable tendencies He was praised by the broad masses of cadres and commune members as "a good secretary with a mind bent on working for the majority."

On one occasion, an old colleague of Liu Tso-tu wanted to complete formalities for a young educated girl, who had gone to the countryside to do manual work, to return to the city. Liu Tso-tu explained to this old colleague: Educated youth are sent to the countryside to be re-educated by poor and lower-middle peasants in accordance with Chairman Mao's great call. I have no power to send back halfway on the strength of personal affection a youth whom Chairman Mao has handed over to the poor and lower-middle peasants. Whether she should quit or stay should be discussed and decided by the poor

and lower-middle peasants in accordance with the needs of the Party and state. Liu Tso-tu's candidness and spirit of standing firm on principle deeply moved and educated this old colleague.

Liu Tso-tu set strict demands for other people and was especially able to set strict demands for himself. His eldest daughter is the leader of the women's brigade of the Yingkoling Brigade of the commune. She worked vigorously and seriously, but for a time she wanted to leave the countryside for the city to look for work. Liu Tso-tu disagreed with her and said solemnly: "Just think, with everybody going to the city to lead the life of a worker, who is going to handle rural work? Both operating a machine and tilling land are revolutionary work. If the state needs you in the factory and the poor and lower-middle peasants also agree to let you go, the matter is for the organization to decide. It is selfish of you to think of leaving on personal consideration. I cannot secretly send you to the factory on the strength of power given me by the masses. Under his painstaking education, his daughter arrived at a right perception of things, and she made up her mind to make revolution in the countryside the rest of her life.

Liu Tso-tu's firm adherence to revolutionary principle was welcomed by the overwhelming majority of the masses. But a few people were of the opinion that Liu Tso-tu was "not good at handling things." Whenever he was told of this, he always said frankly: "Whether or not I am good at handling things has to be gauged by Party principle and policies. I am good at handling things that are in correspondence with Party principle and policies and not good at handling things that run counter to the Party principle and policies."

In sympathy with the development of agricultural production, it was essential for some production teams to purchase additional trucks. But trucks were supplied according to state plans and could not be bought right away. At the time, someone said: Our place produces an abundance of apples, and by sending a few truckloads to establish links with other places, we don't have to worry about our inability to buy trucks. Having heard this, Liu Tso-tu solemnly pointed out: This way of doing things is not in correspondence with the policies of the Party and the government, and is an incorrect style. If everybody acts in this way, why take the trouble to discuss the unified plan of the state? Helped by Liu Tso-tu, these production teams changed their mistaken way of thinking, and complied with the principle of unified distribution by the state through submitting a truck purchasing plan to the higher level.

Liu Tso-tu firmly boycotted things that ran counter to Party principle and policies, but firmly supported things that were in correspondence with the interests of the Party and the people and the stipulations of state policies. One brigade called for exchanging a variety of chemical fertilizer with another brigade. Because Liu Tso-tu considered this as favorable to agricultural production and in correspondence with the policy of each making up what the other lacks, he actively supported the call. Subsequently, however, an individual cadre wanted to make use of this connection to barter cement for timber. Liu Tso-tu accordingly told this cadre: "A communist cannot take the unorthodox road! Both cement and timber are materials urgently needed by the state and we cannot undermine the foundation of the state."

With his understanding raised, the cadre in question said that from now on he certainly would properly study Party policies and boycott the unorthodox style.

*

A Communist Does Not Play Favorites

Kuo Chih-ts'ai, Party branch secretary of the People's Non-Staple Foodstuffs Store of Szup'ing municipality strives to make himself comply with the criteria set for communists, stands firm on principle and does not play favorites. He is praised by people as a good cadre who is "honest, law-abiding and clean."

On the Mid-Autumn Festival day one year, Kuo Chih-ts'ai's wife sent her son Ch'eng-fu to the market to buy pork. Ch'eng-fu thought that he should go to his father's store to make the purchase so that the latter could give him a choice piece. He went to the store in which Kuo Chih-ts'ai worked and told him what he thought. Kuo Chih-ts'ai took pains to tell Ch'eng-fu: "It is wrong for you to do so for we should buy what we intend to buy like other people." Thus convinced, Ch'eng-fu joyfully picked up his basket and went to the counter to buy pork. When Kuo Chih-ts'ai came home for meal in the evening, he recalled what Ch'eng-fu intended to do that day, and in order to teach the whole family a lesson, he told his spouse and children the miserable history of the family. He said: "We are now more and more well off with each passing day, but we cannot forget the past! I am a leader in the store, but I cannot take the lead in seeking special treatment." The whole family found that there was logic in every word he uttered, and from then on, nobody went to "bother" Kuo Chih-ts'ai.

Kuo Chih-ts'ai not only set strict demands for himself but also sought no special treatment. Together with other members of the Party branch, he also led the masses to criticize fiercely the reactionary fallacies--such as "the fusion of public and private interests" and "minor matters of behavior are of no importance"--spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, and to raise the question of work style to the plane of struggle between the two lines for recognition.

Last autumn, the store stocked up on a consignment of sweet potatoes that were of good quality and cheap in price. At the time, sweet potatoes were just put on sale and everybody wanted to taste something new. Some salesmen wanted to set aside some of the stock for sale to the staff members and workers of the store. This aroused the attention of Kuo Chih-ts'ai. He recommended that the staff members and workers should be mobilized to discuss the subject of "whether salesmen should try to beat others in making purchases of fast-selling goods" at the Party branch committee meeting. At the meeting, a few comrades were of the view: Why couldn't the salemen buy what the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier consumers can buy? In light of this, Kuo Chih-ts'ai analyzed things together with the comrades. He said: While we salesmen are commodity consumers, we are at the same time also commodity distributors, and this is where we are different from the ordinary customers. When some "fast-selling goods" are received, whom we should think of first? This involves the question of whether we have the majority of people or ourselves in mind. Through placing facts on the table, reasoning and making deep-going revolutionary

mass criticism, the staff members and workers of the whole store were taught a vivid lesson in line, thus strengthening their sense of policy.

Kuo Chih-ts'ai is of the view that the policy of the Party gives concentrated representation to the interests of the broadest masses. A truly honest and law-abiding person must do things in full accordance with the policy of the Party. For more than ten years in the past, no matter whether he dealt with his relatives and friends, leaders at a higher level or associated units, he always handled things according to Party policies without playing favorites. He was thus praised by the masses.

*

He Is Intractable in Not Seeking Special Treatment

Some people said that Secretary Liang Chen-tung of the Party committee of the Chienkuo Commune in Kuch'eng hsien, Hopei province, was intractable of temper. Actually, those who understand him all know that he is intractable in not seeking special treatment.

During the Spring Festival of last year, a unit directly under the commune slaughtered a fat pig bred by the unit itself and sent half of the pig to the commune saying: "The pig was bred by our unit and it will do for you to pay our unit the breeding cost." When Comrade Old Liang learned of this, he was of the view that this gave expression to special treatment, and he asked the accountant to pay for it at the list price set by the state. The good work style of the Party committee of the commune in setting an example with its own conduct by refusing to promote special treatment favorably impressed all units under the commune. When the supply and marketing cooperative received a consignment of goods, irrespective of whether the consignment was big or small, it always thought of the commune members first, and never kept the consignment for disposal through the back door or for its own use.

Some people had wanted to promote special treatment through Old Liang, but they always ran into snags. The son of a cadre in the hsien and a member of this commune once wanted to go to the city to lead the life of a worker. After obtaining a letter of introduction from the brigade, this cadre went to see Old Liang and said: "Our son wants to leave and the brigade has given its consent. It will do for you to affix your signature." Old Liang did not abandon his principle just because the visitor was a cadre from the hsien. On the contrary, he solemnly pointed out: "This will not do! The child in question does not feel at ease in agricultural production and we should educate him and cannot acquiesce in his mistake! As veteran cadres, we should set stricter demands for our children so as to set an example for the masses." A young girl who is the daughter of Old Liang's former superior and a senior middle school graduate approached Old Liang for work. Hearing this, Old Liang was very pleased and said: "Sure, there is no problem in finding work. Go back to tell your father and ask him to buy you a hoe and a shovel so that you can work properly in the countryside."

Some people failed to understand why Old Liang should act in this way. They advised him saying: "It is undesirable for you to act in this way for you have offended many people." Comrade Old Liang took pains to explain things saying: "This is not a question of offending or not offending people, but a question of whether it is necessary to stem encroachment by the bourgeois evil wind. Chairman Mao teaches us: 'Who gives us power? It is given by the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the broad working masses who make up more than 90 percent of the population.' It won't do for us to abuse our power, to forget the majority and to serve only the minority! The higher is the position and rank of a person, the more he should oppose the idea of prerogative and honestly serve the people."

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

* * *

Take the Interests of the People as the Point of Departure in Everything

- Postscript -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao September 7, 1972)

"Serve the people wholeheartedly and don't lose touch with the masses for a moment; proceed from the interests of the people in everything and don't proceed from the interests of the individual or a small group; responsibility to the people and responsibility to the leading organs of the Party are unanimous by nature--this is our point of departure." The Party committee of the Ch'engtung Commune has gained a deeper understanding of this instruction of Chairman Mao's from the positive and negative aspects of experience.

In practical work, however, some comrades are still unable to adhere firmly to this point of departure.

Some comrades one-sidedly stressed their responsibility to the higher level. When they carried out the instructions of the higher level, they did not carefully study the actual conditions of their own locality or unit, and mechanically carried out those instructions of the higher level that were not compatible with the concrete conditions of the locality. Some even started from selfish ideas, and although they were well aware of the incompatibility of the instructions of the higher level with reality, they also did not make a factual reflection of the conditions, and instead of carrying out the instructions of the higher level according to local conditions, they rigidly carried out such instructions. They thought that they were responsible to the leading organ by taking this course of action. Actually, they are irresponsible to the people and are likewise also irresponsible to the leading organ.

Some other comrades one-sidedly stressed responsibility to the people, and although the instructions of the higher level were clearly correct, they also did not work as instructed among the masses and lead the masses to implement such instructions, but stressed their extraordinary circumstances and carried them out at a discount or refused to carry out the instructions of the higher level under the pretext of taking care of the "interests of the masses."

Fundamentally speaking, both instances described above stand the interests of the Party against the interests of the people and are wrong in point of departure.

The Communist Party is a political party working for the interests of the people, and it itself has never any selfish end. Fundamentally speaking, all work done by our Party represents the interests of the masses. Therefore, so long as we stand firm on starting everything in the interest of the people, it is possible to unify responsibility to the people with responsibility to the leading organs of the Party. In this connection, the key is to seek truth from the facts. If the instructions of the higher level are found to be incompatible with the local realities, a factual reflection of the conditions must be made, and such instructions should be

carried out according to local conditions. In taking this course of action, we are standing firm on holding ourselves responsible to the people and are also truly standing firm on holding ourselves responsible to the higher level.

Whether or not we start from the interests of the people in everything or are able to stand firm on the unanimous nature of responsibility to the people and responsibility to the leading organs of the Party is an important hallmark for gauging whether our Party spirit is strong or weak. In the rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism, we also have to regard the solution of this question as a theme.

* * *

Nursing of New Seedlings

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 20, 1972)

Following Chairman Mao's teaching that "it is imperative to show concern for the growth to maturity of the younger generation," the Party organizations of some factories and stores in Szup'ing municipality, Kirin province, have helped and worked with the Youth League organizations to educate the young staff members and workers in correctly dealing with the question of ideals and future, and in correctly handling the question of Redness and vocational proficiency and the question of establishing a new type of relationship between master workmen and apprentices, so as to enable them to grow strong and to maturity in the three great revolutionary movements. Narrated below are a few examples.

*

Young T'ien Works with Peace of Mind

When CYL member T'ien Feng-yün graduated from middle school, she thought a good deal about her ideals and future. It would be best for her to go to a factory to lead the life of a worker, and if she could not go to a factory, it would also do for her to go and work in a bank or library--for she would be able to lead an easy life there even though she could not learn any technical skill. While she was having a nice dream, it was announced in the list that she had been assigned to the restaurant trade to serve as an assistant in the Taotung Worker-Peasant-Soldier Restaurant. She was greatly disappointed because of this. How could there be any future in a bustling restaurant? A few days after she started work, she was in a low mood. When the customers came in and asked how long they would have to wait for some steamed dumplings, although they were only required to wait ten minutes or more, she told them that they had to wait an hour. The more customers departed, the more light-hearted she became. On one occasion, she quarrelled with a customer and she was so vexed that she cried.

Ts'ao Chien-yeh, a member of the Party branch in charge of the retail department of the restaurant, noticed that young T'ien was in a depressed state. He thought Young T'ien's ideological inclination to slight commercial work is of a representative character among the young people and should be solved opportunely. He therefore made a report to the Party branch, and the Party organization incorporated youth education work into its agenda.

On one occasion, Old Ts'ao helped the CYL branch conduct class education and education in line by organizing the young people to go to Liaoyüan and pay homage to the miners' tombs of the days under the Japanese enemy and the puppet government. On their return, Old Ts'ao went to chat with Young T'ien. He used the contrast between new and old society to explain why the two kinds of social systems and the objects served were different. He also used the deeds of the advanced characters on the finance and trade front to teach her to embrace the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people and to give good service in the restaurant. Under the incessant

education and warm assistance of the Party and CYL branches, T'ien Feng-yün seriously studied Chairman Mao's works and gradually understood that in a socialist country, no matter what a person's station of work is, he is in the service of the people and must think of serving the people. Without this kind of thought, even though he is given a so-called "ideal" job, he also cannot do well.

Having gradually raised her ideological consciousness, Young T'ien gradually worked with peace of mind. One evening, a customer came to the restaurant for his meal. Before he finished his meal, he buried his face on the table, and did not get up for a long while. Young T'ien thought that he found the meal unpalatable and intended to warm up the dish for him. This customer said that it was not because the meal was cold but because he had walked too fast over a long distance and contracted a stomach ache. Young T'ien hurriedly prepared a bowl of hot soup with sugar and ginger for that customer. After taking the ginger soup, his stomach ache eased a bit. This customer was very moved. He expressed his thanks and left the restaurant with delight.

Trained and educated by the Party T'ien Feng-yün gradually raised her ideological consciousness and competence for serving the people, and was continuously praised by the masses. On July 1 this year, she gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

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Both Criticism and Guidance Are Called For

CYL member Wang Hsiu-ying was assigned to the grinding unit of the Szup'ing Municipal Tools Plant year before last. At first, finding that everything in the workshop was new to her, she put her hands on this and that and learned seriously and assiduously. Not long afterward, she felt that there was not much technical skill to learn in grinding work. Most of the equipment was home-made and she did the same kind of work all day long. Therefore, she showed less enthusiasm for learning technical skill in the hard way.

On one occasion, as she was grinding a milling cutter with three blades, she felt that since she had done the same kind of work a number of times, she was sure of the quality of her work, and did not pay much attention to the job. As a result, she spoiled more than 50 cutters. She waited with a burning heart for criticism at the meeting after the shift. After Party branch secretary Ts'ui Ming-hai learned of this, he thought: It is bad that she has made unserviceable these cutters and she should be criticized. But in order to turn a bad thing into a good thing, criticism alone will not do. We must be good at helping young people raise their consciousness and lead them to learn technical skill for the revolution. He went to chat with Young Wang and helped her analyze the causes of the waste products. He pointed out that if a person were arrogant and complacent, he could not learn technical skill and carry out revolutionary work properly. In order to learn technical skill for the revolution, one must study assiduously and try for the best.

From then on, Young Wang learned humbly and made fast progress. On another occasion, however, when she was grinding with a cylindrical grinding machine a steel cylinder for a machine part, she scorched the grinding wheel. The master workman told her that the grinding wheel for grinding cast iron could not grind steel products. Young Wang thought: Even a grinding wheel has so many tricks to observe, and it really is not easy to learn technical skill properly! The leader of the grinding unit and a communist called Ho Shu-mei found out that Young Wang showed signs of fearing difficulty, and she used the deeds of veteran worker Wang Chiu-ju of the plant who learned technical skill in the hard way and engineered many technical innovations to inspire and guide her, so as to make her strengthen her determination in learning technical skill in the hard way. Helped and guided by the Party branch and veteran workers, Young Wang studied assiduously through production practice, and humbly learned operational experiences from the veteran workers. In her spare time, she persevered in studying trigonometry, geometry and other relevant knowledge, and in less than a year's time, she was basically able to master various kinds of grinding machines and also could take over production on her shift.

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"Versatile in Everything" Becomes "Learning Humbly"

Chu Ho-lung went to lead the life of a worker at the Szup'ing Vegetable Oils Plant a year ago. At first, he performed manual work at the capital construction site. He was quite happy with his work but was not very modest. When the master workman taught him how to work, he superficially responded, but kept thinking in his mind: I know how to handle these things and they weigh but little! When other people discussed work, he was fond of finding fault and talking a mouthful to show that he knew everything. As time went by, people called him "Versatile in Everything."

After the capital construction project was completed, when the Party branch of the electro-mechanical workshop studied the distribution of young apprentices, someone said: "Versatile in Everything" heeds the words of nobody and such an apprentice is not easy to lead. People seriously analyzed Chu Ho-lung's mentality and were of the opinion that Young Chu's mentality was of a representative nature and was rooted in self-importance and self-justification. The Party branch decided that on the one hand the veteran workers should be relied upon to warmly help the young people, and on the other hand the Youth League should be led to organize and educate the young people to learn humbly from the master workmen. Meanwhile, it was decided that Chu Ho-lung be put under the charge of master workman Liu Hsiang-chiang, a committee member of the Party branch and a veteran electrical welder.

After Old Liu was put in charge of "Versatile in Everything," he constantly went to chat with Young Chu and told him what he experienced when he was an apprentice in a capitalist factory at the age of sixteen. He explained the difficulty of learning technical skill in the old society and encouraged Young Chu to humbly learn genuine skill for the revolution. Hearing this, Young Chu avowed that he intended to overcome his conceit and self-complacency and learn properly from the master workman. Not long

afterward, his old trouble of considering himself as "versatile in everything" erupted once again.

On one occasion, the old workshop brought in a cast iron valve that had small blowholes, and asked the electrical welder to mend them. Young Chu said nothing but just picked up the welding tool. After half a day of welding, instead of mending the blowholes, the small blowholes were enlarged, thus making the valve unserviceable through welding. Seeing this, master workman Liu said sincerely: "Oh, Young Chu! When you handle something you have not handled before, you should first ask for information. When different types of work are handled, the methods of welding are also at variance." "To fall into the pit, is a gain in wit." Young Chu realized that in order to master technical skill as fast as possible, he must learn humbly from the master workman and could not act as if he were an expert.

One evening, the cablecar of the foundry broke down, but welding work was still unfinished. Master workman Liu said: "It is dark now. Get up early tomorrow to finish the welding and make sure that the day-shift work of the foundry is not affected." Young Chu thought: Provided I come at five o'clock in the morning, I can finish welding the cablecar at seven o'clock to insure that production is not affected. But when he arrived at the plant at five o'clock the following morning, master workman Liu had almost finished welding the cablecar. Young Chu's face was burning for shame and hurriedly took over the welding rod from the master workman to weld up the last section. Master workman Liu accordingly cited Young Chu for showing concern for production and his revolutionary spirit of taking over the task on his own initiative. Young Chu repeatedly admitted that he came too late and said that he would humbly allow the working class to re-educate him. Having turned himself from one "versatile in everything" into one "learning humbly," Chu Ho-lung made fast progress ideologically and technically, and he recently joined the Communist Youth League.

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Strengthen the Leadership over Educational Work for Youth

by

T'ang Sheng-p'ing (唐生平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Sept. 20, 1972)

The reports grouped under the title of "Nursing of New Seedlings" tell how three Party branches helped CYL members and youth in study and to make uninterrupted progress. They tell us that the growth of youth to maturity is by no means plain sailing. In the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines, it is likely that the youth are at all times corrupted by different kinds of erroneous ideas. The education of youth is a major question. We have to treat seriously this question from the plane of bringing up successors for the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Presently, the thing of primary importance is to carry on deep-going education in ideology and political line and seriously make a success of the rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism. Party and CYL organizations must lead the youth to read and study seriously, to criticize and repudiate in depth the counter-revolutionary crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and all kinds of fallacies spread by them. It is imperative to help the youth sum up experience, liquidate the influence of such fallacies as "going to school is useless," "technique is useless" and "the system is useless," oppose the ultra "Left" trend of thought, boycott the anarchist evil wind, and strengthen the discipline of the proletarian organization. It is imperative to give the youth intensified class education and education in revolutionary tradition so as to enable them to face correctly the question of ideals and future, redness and vocational proficiency. It is especially necessary to pay attention to training leading cadres for the League, and help them see clearly the struggle between the two lines in CYL building so as to enable them to fulfill better the tasks assigned by the Party.

The Communist Youth League is the able lieutenant of the Party in uniting and educating the youth. The Party organization must strengthen its leadership in CYL work. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "We hope that the local Party organizations in various places will help and work with the Youth League organizations and go into the question of bringing into full play the energy of our youth in particular. The Party organizations should not treat them in the same way as everybody else and ignore their special characteristics." Educational work for young people must give full consideration to the special characteristics of the young people, constantly study their trend of thought, show concern for and help them politically and in work and livelihood, and educate and steel them in the three great revolutionary movements--class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment so as to enable them brave the storm and face the world. The idea that "we are so busy in central work that we have no time to take care of the Communist Youth League" should be overcome.

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An Honest Person

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Sept. 20, 1972)

In the K'oupu Commune of Itu hsien, Shantung province, Party branch secretary Sun Yung-p'eng of the Chinp'an Brigade is acclaimed by people as a dependable honest person.

One special feature of Sun Yung-p'eng is that he calls a spade a a spade without giving any false information. When wheat was planted in autumn last year, a responsible comrade of the hsien committee came to this brigade to inspect work, and after looking over a stretch of wheat fields that had just been sown, he said in praise: "You have done a good job as the quality of sowing is very high." Old Sun promptly said: "They belong to the Youth Technical Team, but the fields of the production team are not so good." The comrade from the hsien committee affirmed their achievements and also pointed out their shortcomings. Sun Yung-p'eng and the Party branch members at once set out to improve their work and satisfactorily fulfilled the autumn sowing task. Afterward, Old Sun told people: "When our shortcomings are brought forward and corrected before the leadership and comrades, they are transformed into strong points. Should we hide them away, a small mistake would become a big one, and the more we try to conceal things, the greater will be our losses."

Another special feature of Sun Yung-p'eng is that he is down-to-earth and never resorts to trickery. Last winter, the Chinp'an Brigade was occupied with deep plowing and soil improvement, and as the cadres there were stirring and seething with work, someone denounced them for the "weak political atmosphere." The basis of the accusation was that there were not many red flags on the slope, the slogan placards were not big enough, a platform had not been erected, and they did not consume their three meals on the slope. When the denunciation was relayed to the Chinp'an Brigade, some people flung up their arms saying: Ignore the rubbish! Some people grumbled: The fact that the political atmosphere is not strong enough is not an ordinary shortcoming! Sun Yung-p'eng carefully chewed things for their flavor, and calmly told those people: "Isn't it more convenient for us cadres to lead production by working together with the masses? What is the use of erecting a platform?" The comrades said: "That is the logic!" He went on: "Our farmland is not far away from the village. What is wrong with our commune members going home for a hot meal since this does not take much time and insures good health?" The commune members said: "That is right! Whether the political atmosphere is strong or weak is determined not by the number of red flags in the fields but by whether solid political and ideological work has been carried out. We carry out deep plowing and soil improvement for winning a bumper harvest and making greater contributions to the revolution, but not for playing tricks for show!" They boycotted the formalistic evil wind, did solid work in deep plowing and soil improvement, and scored the best results in the whole commune.

Sun Yung-p'eng is sincere both to the leadership at the higher level and the ordinary masses and does not stand on ceremony. A number of young people recommended to Sun Yung-p'eng on a number of occasions: Since

production has developed and we are better off, we should buy two additional beds and a teaset so as to give a better reception to comrades from the higher level. Sun Yung-p'eng never nodded his consent. One day last autumn, the new Party committee secretary of the commune came to the brigade to inspect work. Instead of bringing the secretary to the office, Sun Yung-peng led him to the breeding farm. Some people gossiped about this and claimed that Sun Yung-p'eng was too impolite. Later, Old Sun patiently explained things to the young people saying: Courtesy has its class nature. The essence of the bourgeoisie determines that they are inconsistent inside and outside, and say one thing and mean another. Their "courtesy" is entirely false. We poor and lower-middle peasants advocate proletarian feelings, and no matter whether they are leaders from the higher level or ordinary comrades, they are class brothers who join together for a common revolutionary goal and should be received alike with warmth. I led the Party committee secretary of the commune to the breeding farm because the farm lies close to the fields, and it was convenient for him to inspect the crop there. It was convenient for him to find out from the breeders how things stood through staying at the breeding room. What old Sun said taught those comrades a profound lesson. The Chinp'an Brigade has for many years always upheld the old tradition of asking cadres from the higher level to share with the poor and lower-middle peasants the same house and the same meal without according them any special treatment.

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Make Every Effort To Educate New Party Members

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Sept. 20, 1972)

A Letter from a Party Member

I notice that some Party organizations only pay attention to making use of new Party members but do not pay any attention to their education. They are of the opinion that since the new Party members have been tested by the great proletarian cultural revolution and have been discussed over and over again by Party members and the masses before they are admitted into the Party, we don't have to worry about them.

To be sure, the new Party members are the advanced elements among the masses. But as far as a Party member is concerned, joining the Party organizationally is not equal to joining the Party ideologically in every way. If efforts were not made to educate them, good seedlings also could deteriorate. What is especially worthy of attention is that quite a number of new Party members have become cadres, and their high or low level of consciousness in line bears on the question of whether or not they are able to lead the masses to fight against the class enemy and correctly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. Party organizations should place the work of intensifying the education of new Party members on their agenda so as to enable them to join the Party ideologically and play more properly the model role of the vanguard.

Lin Chün (林 均)

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The question raised by Comrade Lin Chün in his letter merits the attention of Party organizations at all levels. The new Party members are full of vigor and vitality, and are active and willing to work. But they are comparatively short of experience in the class struggle and struggle in line. Party organizations must give them stronger education so as to enable them to play an active part in the struggle for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, and help them read and study seriously, continuously raise the level of consciousness in the struggle in line and gradually solve the question of joining the Party ideologically. The three articles published below are of some instructive value in correctly solving this question.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor

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Let Them Steel Themselves in Practical Struggle

Seeing that the majority of new Party members are young people characterized by lack of steeling in the protracted class struggle, the Party committee of the Ch'innan Commune in Yench'eng hsien, Kiangsu province, has adopted various measures for organizing their steeling at the first line of the three great revolutionary movements.

After the beginning of the campaign for "hitting at one thing and opposing three things," the Party committee of the commune organized the new Party members of the whole commune in two separate groups to form Mao Tse-tung thought propaganda teams for participation in the campaign. New Party member Chi K'uei formerly thought that after the great proletarian cultural revolution, the class enemy had become "well-behaved" and "honest." After joining the propaganda team, he saw with his own eyes the exposure of a host of facts pertaining to the class struggle, overcame the lethargy to slight the enemy in his mind, and actively joined the fight together with the broad masses. During the rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism, the Party committee of the commune organized the new Party members to join the backbone force for practicing mass criticism. Together with the masses and based on the realities of the three great revolutionary movements, they criticized and repudiated the crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i who tried to usurped Party leadership and seize power, and the erroneous lines and policies that were "Left" in form but Right in essence. In the course of making mass criticism, some new Party members who formerly thought that "it is the business of the higher level to formulate the line and my business to carry it out" raised their level of consciousness in line and policies through making analysis in line of the planting plans and other practical problems in business management and distribution.

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Give Active Training Through Leading the New with the Old

The Party organization of the Cotton Textile Printing and Dyeing Plant of Shashih, Hupeh province has selected in a planned manner a number of outstanding new Party members for promotion to leading posts, and adopted the method of leading the new with the old to give them concrete assistance.

After new Party member Huang Yung of C Squad of the High-Count Yarn Workshop was appointed as deputy secretary, she exhibited high revolutionary enthusiasm and scored certain achievements. But she was unable to withstand setbacks. On one occasion, because she encountered some difficulties when she dealt with the question of unity within the squad, she wanted to quit. Learning of this, the secretary of the general Party branch of the workshop went personally to stay at a selected spot in this squad. He helped her sum up experiences and lessons, asked her to comply with "the five requirements set for" Party members, and encouraged her to heed what the masses said and consciously fight self and criticize revisionism. With the concrete assistance of the Party organization, Huang Yung quickly overcame her shortcomings and was praised by the masses. The deputy secretary of the Party branch of Squad A is also a new Party member. When she first took up this post, she was not good at conducting careful ideological and political work. Secretary T'ang Sheng-fang of the Party branch took pains to help her, went to see her frequently and brought her to chat with other people. After some work had been studied, she was asked to handle it independently, and was helped periodically to sum up experience and to

steel her competence in working independently. After a period of time, this new cadre raised her capacity for work.

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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A Revelation Derived from Mistakes Made by a New Party Member

After a new Party member in our company was elected a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the plant, he gradually became arrogant and complacent, seldom took part in manual work and maintained poorer ties with the masses. In the end, he was corrupted by bourgeois ideology and style of work, and committed serious mistakes. The change of this new Party member aroused our attention. Through investigating and acquainting ourselves with the facts, we discovered that while the mistakes committed by this new Party members had their subjective causes, the leadership really had to share the responsibility for inadequate education. Previous to this, the Party committee of our company and some basic-level Party branches thought that these new Party members were of good origin, and as "pace setters" emerging in the great cultural revolution, they had been discussed over and over again by the masses inside and outside the Party before they were admitted into the Party. Because of this, they relaxed their efforts in ideological education work, and some new Party members gradually became arrogant and complacent.

With the cause found, we gave the new Party members a stronger course of education in line, and helped them establish the following three viewpoints: first, to establish the viewpoint of continuation of revolution and to appreciate that "while a person joins the Party organizationally once in a lifetime, he joins the Party ideologically all his life" and can at no time relax his efforts in ideological remolding; second, to establish the class struggle viewpoint, appreciate the long-term and complicated nature of the class struggle of the transition period and heighten vigilance against attack by the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie; third, to establish the viewpoint of "one dividing into two," pay attention at all times to dissecting oneself, guard against conceit in face of victory, look for gaps in achievement and know oneself. In addition, we also let them go to the first line of the three great revolutionary movements to steel and remold themselves. Having done so, the new Party members have continuously raised their level of ideology and consciousness in line and played the model role of the vanguard among the young workers.

The Party Committee of the Light Industrial Company, Hop'ing District, Tientsin Municipality

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Help Cadres Distinguish between Right and Wrong in Line and Draw a Clear Line of Demarcation in Policy

by

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 28, 1972)

In light of the ideological conditions of the cadres, the CPC Ch'enghsien Committee in Kansu Province, through conducting education in ideology and political line by shooting the arrow at the target, has helped them distinguish between right and wrong in line and draw a clear line of demarcation in policy, thus enabling them to truly liberate themselves ideologically and consciously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. This experience of Ch'enghsien's is of merit for reference.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Editor

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The CPC Ch'enghsien Committee in Kansu Province formerly had 127 leading cadres corresponding to the commune level. In the course of implementing the cadres policy, proper work had been arranged for 124 of them, and 90 percent of them were used to strengthen leading squads at various levels. After these comrades went back to their fighting posts, most of them were full of vigor and vitality and strong in fighting spirit, and they carried out policies more resolutely and accurately. However, some problems arose among a few cadres in the course of carrying out policies. Some failed to draw a clear line of demarcation in policy and carried out the erroneous policies. The masses made complaints against these cadres, and these comrades were also aware of the ideological burden themselves.

The hsien committee analyzed these phenomena and was of the opinion that making arrangements for and use of cadres organizationally represented but one aspect of implementing the cadres policy of the Party, but the more important thing was to raise the cadres' level of consciousness in the struggle in line so as to enable them to distinguish between right and wrong in line, draw a clear line of demarcation in policy and liberate themselves ideologically.

Since the Second Plenum of the 9th CPC Central Committee, the hsien committee had organized the cadres at different levels to read and study seriously and operated a number of study courses in connection with the rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism to criticize and repudiate the crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i who vainly attempted to tamper with the fundamental line and policies of the Party and restore capitalism. Through closely coordinating the rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism

with the implementation of policies, everybody was made to understand that the struggle between the two lines in rural work was always launched through the implementation of concrete policies, and that if the level of consciousness in the struggle in line was not raised, the various economic policies of the Party for the countryside could not be correctly carried out, and mistakes were bound to be made.

In the winter of 1970, the hsien committee discovered that in farm capital construction, the egalitarian tendency was still adopted by some communes and production teams in fixing remuneration for labor. The principal cause was that the leading cadres in these communes and production teams embraced some impractical ways of thinking. The veteran cadres were of the opinion that as "work points in command" had just been criticized and repudiated and they were now required once again to practice evaluation of work and allotment of points, they were not sure whether or not this was correct, and they wanted to wait and see. The new cadres were of the opinion that with the consciousness of commune members raised through the great cultural revolution, any method for allotment of remuneration could be adopted. In order to unify the thinking of the cadres, the responsible comrades of the hsien committee led the secretaries of various communes to visit and learn from the Nanshan Brigade of the Liangho Commune.

The comrades of the Liangho Commune said: At first, we also felt that there was an egalitarian tendency in the allotment of remuneration for labor in certain brigades and wanted to rectify it, but some people were influenced by the "leftist" trend of thought and were unwilling to make rectification. Later, we sent for the cadres of all brigades to make a special discussion on "which method of alloting remuneration is better." Through contrasting the Party policies with the actual results and after prolonged argument, it was clear to all that the method adopted by the Nanshan Brigade in fixing the norms according to the quality and quantity of labor and calculating remuneration for labor according to the norms was in correspondence with the socialist principle of distribution based on "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work" and advantageous to the achievement of greater, faster, better and more economical results in socialist construction, had a useful role to play in farm capital construction, and was welcomed by the commune members. It was fundamentally different from merely putting "work point in command" without questioning the object and quality of work. It was the unanimous feeling of all that the experience of the Nanshan Brigade should be learned from in implementing the Party policies and rectifying the egalitarian method.

Having heard this account and made an on-site inspection of farm capital construction in the Nanshan Brigade, the comrades of various communes saw light. The hsien committee opportunely pointed out: We must learn not only from the concrete experience of the Nanshan Brigade in the allotment of remuneration for labor, but also from the spirit of the comrades of the Liangho Commune in daring to fight against the mistaken tendency and their method that is good at distinguishing between right and wrong in ideology. If through the fear of making mistakes we dare not fight against the erroneous tendencies that run counter to the Party policies and dare not distinguish

between right and wrong in line, we are actually avoiding the class struggle and struggle in line in objective existence, and as a result we are bound to make even greater mistakes. The class struggle and the struggle in line cannot be avoided. Only by liberating ourselves from selfish ideas and the mental state of fearing this and that, and seriously carrying out work according to the line and policies of the Party can one become a genuine proletarian fighter.

The hsien committee had analyzed a number of times the ideological conditions of the hsien, commune and production team cadres who played a part in work during the period of agrarian reform and the cooperative movement, and was of the view that these comrades had worked over a longer period of time and were relatively rich in practical experience. Although quite a number of them had made mistakes of this or that kind, the overwhelming majority of them had known exploitation and oppression in the old society. They firmly followed the socialist road, had deeper feelings for the Party, were capable of maintaining close ties with the masses, and were willing to carry out the line and policies of the Party. On the basis of this analysis, the hsien committee paid special attention to helping them distinguish between right and wrong, firmly cling to what was good and correct what was wrong for the interests of the people, advance with light and simple luggage, and boldly carry out work.

Party branch secretary Li Kuo-t'ai of the Tsaoerhkou Brigade in the Chihch'i Commune maintained good ties with the masses and carried out policies with prudence. Over a long course of work, he also had committed certain mistakes and was criticized and repudiated a number of times during the great cultural revolution. Therefore, Li Kuo-t'ai was not bold enough in work over a period of time. In 1970, when the hsien committee secretary went to stay at a selected spot in the Tsaoerhkou Brigade, he patiently helped Li Kuo-t'ai distinguish between right and wrong, see clearly his own strongpoints and weaknesses, carry forward his achievements and correct his mistakes. Meanwhile, he clearly explained things to the masses and encouraged him to work boldly. Backed and helped by the hsien and commune leadership and the masses, the more Li Kuo-t'ai worked, the more elated he became. He actively grasped revolution and promoted production, took the lead in the rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism, and led the cadres and the masses of the whole brigade to build terraced fields and reservoirs and till land scientifically, thus more swiftly changing the look of Tsaoerhkou.

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Making Them Go Up Another Rung Theoretically

by

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 28, 1972)

This article lays emphasis on recommending experience in helping new cadres read and study seriously, but the problems raised in the article are those which both new and old cadres are urgently required to solve. One important thing in taking good care of cadres is to help them read and study seriously, have a good grasp of Marxism, and raise their theoretical level and consciousness in line. In view of this, the reading time for cadres must be planned, arranged and examined, and it is also necessary to help them solve certain concrete difficulties in study.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Editor

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The Party committee of Yangyüan Commune in Sungcheng hsien, Fukien Province pays great attention to helping the new cadres study Marxist-Leninist theory, and looks upon firm adherence to reading and studying seriously and linking up theory with reality as a fundamental measure for training new cadres.

Of the nine Party committee members in this commune, five are new cadres. Full of vigor and vitality, they work with enthusiasm but because they are busily engaged in work, they often relax their efforts in the study of revolutionary theories. A new cadre who worked in a brigade was all day long hard pressed by tilling and planting work. A commune member asked him: "What is the difference between 'allotment of points according to norms' and 'work points in command'?" He replied: "I am also not clear. Anyway, it is for the higher level to control the line and me to handle work, and I merely carry out the instructions of the higher level." This made the Party committee of the commune realize that without helping the new cadres to study revolutionary theories and arming their brains with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, they would not be able to draw a clear line of demarcation between the two lines and policies and would incur losses to the Party cause.

In order to help the new cadres raise their consciousness in reading seriously, the veteran cadres of the Party committee of the commune set an example with their own conduct and played the exemplary and leading role in reading and study. Comrade Hsü Hsi, secretary of the Party committee, is a veteran cadre who had been steeled through the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war. He took the lead in studying assiduously over a number of years, and no matter how busy he was, he persevered in reading with the aid of a pair of convex glasses every day. Ch'en Hsi-hsiang, a

veteran and member of the Party committee, is advanced in years and of poor health, but he still perseveres in reading every day. In the evening, after he came back from a meeting, no matter how late it was, he always persevered in spending some time in study. The veteran cadres' spirit of studying assiduously for the revolution deeply moved the new cadres. These new cadres said: Since Old Hsü and Old Ch'en still read assiduously although they are advanced in years, we should study even more intensively. The Party committee of the commune also paid great attention to helping the new cadres overcome their difficulties in study. It sent comrades who scored greater success in study to serve as tutors, and periodically organized discussions and appraisals for the exchange of ideas obtained and understanding in study.

The Party committee of the commune taught the new cadres to pay attention to linking up the reading of works by Marx, Lenin and Mao Tsetung with the actual struggle, to the repetition of study through practice, and to deepening the comprehension of the basic viewpoints. Wu Ying-hua who was newly appointed as member of the Party committee and Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the commune went to the Pant'ou Brigade to stay at a selected spot. In order to grope for experience in planting double-crop rice in the alpine region, he studied and applied the viewpoint of practice first, personally took part in experimental planting, and sounded out some experience in planting double-crop rice in the mountain area. Yeh Tai-tzu, deputy secretary of the Party committee and a new cadre, went to a production team with longstanding, big and difficult problems to stay at a selected spot. At first, he worked incessantly but was unable to break the deadlock. Party committee secretary Hsü Hsi helped him analyze problems with the class struggle viewpoint and prompted him to take the mass line. In the end, Yeh Tai-tzu found out the class enemy who made trouble behind his back. Through the practice of struggle, these comrades studied once again the materialist theory of reflection and the class struggle viewpoint with greater warmth and gained a deeper understanding. They tasted the sweetness of studying theory and further consolidated their consciousness in study.

The Party committee of the commune not only called upon everybody to study and to guide work with the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought but also required everybody to transform sincerely his own world outlook. Yeh Ming-tz'u, a Party committee member and a new cadre, was for a time afraid of taking up a heavy load. He went more often to the advanced teams but seldom came to backward ones; he often went to nearby villages but seldom went to outlying villages in the mountains. Veteran cadre Wu Meu-huan helped him use Mao Tsetung thought to dissect himself and made him understand that fear of hardships and difficulties gave expression to bourgeois individualism. From then on, Yeh Ming-tz'u sensibly improved his style of leadership and took the initiative in going to outlying areas to stay at selected spots and temper himself.

Because the Party committee of the Yangyüan Commune perseveres in reading and study, the spiritual outlook of the new and old cadres has greatly

changed. United as one, they have implemented more properly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. In recent years, this commune has been transformed from a commune short of grain into one with grain to spare.

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Let the Cadres Work to the Maximum and Assume Responsibility with Boldness

by

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 28, 1972)

The Party committee of the Brick and Tile Works of Paoting municipality operated study courses to help the cadres correctly sum up their experiences and lessons, rationally arranged work for them according to their strong points and gave them concrete guidance in work. In this way, each person makes maximum use of his ability and takes his proper place, and the enthusiasm of cadres is aroused in a sensible manner.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Editor

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The Brick and Tile Works of Paoting municipality in Hopei Province have arranged work for 53 of the 57 cadres. The Party committee of the plant was not satisfied with this achievement, and it used the viewpoint of one dividing into two to examine shortcomings in work and to implement the cadres policy. It discovered that although some cadres were put to use, they were not bold enough in work and dared not assume responsibility. Through analyzing things, it was known that this was principally due to the emphasizing of liberation theoretically and the neglect of education ideologically at the previous stage, and in some cases, to the improper arrangement of work. The Party committee of this plant operated study courses at different times, and in the light of the muddled state of thinking on the part of some cadres, education in ideology and political line was conducted to help them correctly draw experiences and lessons from the past, thus obtaining better results. Veteran cadre Hsü Te-liang for a time erroneously thought that "the cadre is at a disadvantage," but through study and summing up his experiences and lessons, he had corrected the mistaken understanding and brought forth revolutionary vigor and vitality. After he was made workshop director, although he was sick, he insisted every day on carrying out his work in day time and joining the squad to do manual work in the evening. The workers had a high opinion of him.

Seeing that some cadres had more abundant experience in enterprise management, the Party committee of the plant rationally arranged their work and gave them concrete assistance in work to enable them to distinguish between the two lines and to draw a line of demarcation in policy, thus making them play a more useful role. Comrade Wang Fu-ch'uan, formerly the director of the workshop, was transferred to the production center to take up quality inspection work. For a time, he worked timidly, fearing that the

exercise of too strict a control would be described by others as the practice of "control, strangulation and oppression." The Party committee helped him study Chairman Mao's teaching that "management also means social education" and draw a clear line of demarcation between the rational system of quality inspection and "control, strangulation and oppression." From then on he worked actively and exercised bold control. Early this year, Comrade Wang Fu-ch'uan went together with the work unit to No. 2 Workshop to stay at a selected spot. He reformed and formulated a complete set of rules and regulations in the aspect of production control, thus strengthening enterprise management. The Party committee popularized these experiences and quickly raised the quality of products that were up to standard from 94 percent to 99.4 percent, thus reducing coal consumption for every ten thousand bricks from 586 kilograms to 180 kilograms.

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Strengthen Party Sense, Make Organizational Life More Exacting

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 28, 1972)

Letter from a Party member

Comrade Editor:

The organizational life of the Party is an important activity for strengthening the ideological and organizational development of the Party. To lead organizational life and launch active ideological struggle periodically is an excellent tradition of our Party. However, we discover that the Party Day activity in some units is often edged out by other activities; that it is not possible to conduct the normal development of criticism and self-criticism within the Party; and that some leading cadres also do not set strict requirements for themselves and often do not take part in organizational life. These things should arouse attention. We hope that Party committees at different levels will place this matter on their agenda for serious study and adopt essential measures for insuring the normal development of the Party Day activity, thus enabling our Party members to preserve forever their vigor and vitality and to give full play to the model role of the vanguard in all kinds of work.

Hsing Fu (邢福),
member of the Communist Party

The question raised in this letter is very important. We welcome contributions from comrades that discuss the experiences of Party branches, Party groups and individual Party members in this connection.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Editor

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Leading Cadres Must Also Be Supervised

In our Party group, there are fighters as well as the Party committee secretary and political commissar of the regiment. All ordinary Party members are capable of making criticism and self-criticism and helping each other. What should be done toward the leading cadres? At first, some people were of the opinion that the Party seniority of the Party committee secretary was greater than the age of certain Party members in the Party group, and as he was stronger than anybody else in any respect and was busily occupied with work, it didn't matter whether or not he took part in Party group life. It wouldn't be bad so long as he came to the group to attend meetings and give instructions, and who could tell his chief what to do? Some people were, however, of the opinion that administratively speaking, the political commissar is the chief and we should respect his leadership, and taking the system of the Party organization of the whole regiment into consideration, our Party group should accept the leadership of the Party committee

of the regiment. Within the Party group, however, the Party committee secretary is an ordinary Party member, and every communist in the Party organization is equal, the political commissar also being no exception.

After the debate, all agreed to the second point of view. All are unanimously of the opinion that all Party members, irrespective of their ranks, should take part in the life of an organization of the Party as stipulated by the nature of the Party and organizational discipline. The fact that some of our comrades are able to make ordinary Party members help each other ideologically but say nothing against the political commissar shows precisely that there are still the vestiges of bourgeois ideas in our minds and that our Party sense is not strong enough.

After understanding was raised, everybody consciously worked according to Party principle. On one occasion, a Party member discovered that certain individual members of the Party committee of the regiment did not read assiduously, and he accordingly made known his view to the Party committee secretary at a Party group meeting criticizing him for his inadequate grasp on reading by the "squad members." The Party committee secretary humbly made a self-examination and improved his work. Because the leadership and the ordinary Party members are able to actively wage ideological struggle, our Party group meetings are full of vigor.

The Party Group of the Confidential Unit
of a certain PLA unit stationed in
P'uerh, Yunnan

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Overcome Self-Complacency, Humbly Accept Supervision

On one occasion, after I made a report on work to Comrade Cheng Ch'ing, head and functionary of the Party group, he solemnly told me: When you made criticism against comrades, you sometimes assumed an inflexible attitude with no attention paid to the occasion, thus making your criticism unacceptable to others. You have been told of this shortcoming by comrades on a number of occasions, but you have not made earnest efforts to rectify it. I should draw your attention to this. Hearing the criticism of the head of the Party group, I found it most unpalatable. I thought: My Party seniority is almost equal to your age, and it is to your credit that I have given you an account of my work. But you have criticized me.

That evening, I thought over the matter again and again when I went to bed. In the past, the leadership had also made similar criticism against me with sharp words, but I felt it was normal. Why was it that I should feelill at ease when the head of the Party group made criticism against me? The fundamental cause in this connection was my weak Party sense. I had misplaced the relationship between the individual and the organization and put myself above the Party organization. The following day, I made a self-criticism at the Party branch committee meeting and the Party branch meeting.

To accept the supervision of the Party organization is unconditional. This is so with shortcomings and mistakes in work, and is also so with achievements in work. In activities for the PLA to learn from the Chinese people, our political division was commended by the Party committee at a higher level. When the Party branch summed up experiences, I led people to sum up things through stressing respect for the Party committee and maintaining close touch with the work style of the organ. One comrade challenged me saying: "Some comrades pay greater attention to achievements and less attention to shortcomings. As secretary, you can never fix your eyes all the time on achievements!" This statement startled me. I thought that while everybody was occupied with summing up experiences, you chose to pour cold water. But very quickly I was aware of the incorrectness of this feeling. This was because in the past I was really so dazzled by achievements in work that I always considered myself in the right, and as a result I made mistakes. As I thought up to this point, I felt that what this comrade said was to the point. In a subsequent meeting for summing up experiences, I made a self-examination of my self-complacency and asked other comrades to criticize me. I also asked all of them to analyze the previous stage of work with the viewpoint of "one dividing into two" and to formulate a set of concrete measures for learning further from the masses.

Lou Yü (娄 玉),
Director of the Political Division
of the Standing Committee of the
Party Committee attached to a certain
regiment of the Peking units

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Party Day or Party Class Takes Place on Schedule Regardless of Weather Changes

In the Party group of the Hungchiang Squad of the Telegraph Bureau of the Ch'ienyang Administrative District in Hunan there are three Party members who together with six workers carry out line maintenance at six maintenance outposts that lie dozens of li apart in three hsien and one town. Though highly scattered, this Party group still persists in properly leading the organizational life. The Party members have erected on a high mountain at the middle section of the lines a matshed for use as a site for leading organizational life. This facilitates concentration without impeding production.

For more than a year, they have gone on schedule regardless of weather changes to the matshed to lead organizational life. They attended Party class once a month, and on each occasion, they conducted study and discussion in coordination with the situation, the task and the ideological movement of the group, taking education in ideology and political line as the focal content. The Party group meetings always constantly invited the masses to criticize the Party members. The head of the group also went to different maintenance outposts to solicit views.

Due to the exacting organizational life, the Party members have played more properly the model role of the vanguard. In the spring of last year, a cable that spanned the river at an altitude of 24 meters broke down, and a Party member, braving the severe cold and ignoring the danger, took the lead in climbing up a post to make repairs throughout the night. The exemplary action of the Party member educated and set in motion the masses. Since last year, this squad has overfulfilled its production task month after month and kept the lines in good shape.

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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The Veterans of the "Long March" Are Never Accorded Special Treatment

Comrade Wang Shao-wu, formerly head of the Commerce Bureau in Napo hsien, Kwangsi, was a cadre of the "Long March" who joined the Party in 1935. Although he has led a retired life, he always take part in organizational life as an ordinary Party member.

On one occasion, as a Party group meeting was scheduled to take place, he went to the hospital to see a doctor, and the group leader applied sick leave on his behalf. Not long after the group meeting came into session, Comrade Wang Shao-wu rushed back with the aid of a walking stick to attend the meeting. His comrades said: "Since you are ill, go home and take a good rest!" He said: "Leading an organizational life is an organizational discipline which each Party member must abide by. As long as I am still alive, I shouldn't be accorded special treatment."

The veteran of the "Long March" periodically took the initiative in giving the organization an account of his thoughts and feelings. He also put forward suggestions in respect of work and was acclaimed by other comrades.

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Such Spirit Is Most Admirable

- the advanced deeds of communist Liu K'o-ch'uan in strictly disciplining himself and making uninterrupted revolution

by

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 17, 1972)

In a fight to put out a fire, fighter and communist Liu K'o-ch'uan of a certain unit of the PLA stationed at Loyang in Honan ignored his personal safety to salvage state property with all his effort, and was gloriously wounded. For the purpose of citing Liu K'o-ch'uan's heroic deed, the Party committee of the unit honored him with a second class award for meritorious service. All comrades praised him as "Chairman Mao's good fighter." The commanders and fighters of the armed force units launched a movement for learning from Comrade Liu K'o-ch'uan.

In the Face of Honor

After Liu K'o-ch'uan heard the praise of various quarters, he always shook his head to show his discomfort saying: "I have not accomplished my task!" He told his leaders and comrades who came to see him: "That day, fire broke out in the disinfectant room of the health unit, and the responsibility was mine. The fire was caused through the neglect of a new fighter who permitted the temperature to rise beyond the melting point of paraffin when heating paraffin. I am a veteran fighter and I worked together with him in the disinfectant room. I didn't exercise enough care in everyday work, failed to help a new comrade properly and had not done my duty in revolutionary work!"

In the face of honor, Liu K'o-ch'uan not only did not forget one dividing into two when dealing with himself and opportunely saw his own weaknesses, shortcomings and mistakes, but also consciously gave the credit to the Party and the people.

People declared: "No matter what, since Liu K'o-ch'uan forgot himself when the interests of the people were threatened, and charged into the raging fire, his heroic behavior had performed a meritorious deed for the people." But Liu K'o-ch'uan sincerely said: "All this resulted from the nursing of Mao Tsetung thought, the training of the Party and the assistance of other comrades. Furthermore, the fire was put out by the comrades of the health unit as a whole and the meritorious award should be bestowed on the collective. Divorced from the revolutionary collective, any individual is also rather insignficant."

In the hospital, Liu K'o-ch'uan waged a tenacious struggle against pain and death with the steel-like will of a communist. The comrades extolled him as "an iron fighter," "a revolutionary of moral fortitude."

However, Liu K'o-ch'uan did not look upon the victory of his fight against pain as his having worked a miracle. He firmly remembered that at the critical juncture of the shock, the special nursing group of the Party committee attached to the hospital and the doctors and nurses waited on him by turns days and nights. As soon as he regained consciousness, the nurses warmly asked him questions, read for him quotations from Chairman Mao and told him stories of the heroes. When he was in danger following an outbreak of serious hemorrhage in the alimentary tract, several hundred comrades-in-arms offered him their blood for transfusion. When he was required to undergo an operation for skin transplantation, several hundred comrades-in-arms offered him their skin. Nurse Young Li quietly gave him her skin and gave up her rest time to look after him day and night. But she herself suffered from wound infection....

All these things taught Liu K'o-ch'uan one lesson after another. The profound class friendship of the Party and his comrades gave him unlimited strength for overcoming the pain, and with amazing fortitude, he went through one crisis after another.

Looking back over how he fought against pain, Liu K'o-ch'uan knew himself more correctly. Whenever people related how he overcame pain caused by his wounds, he always gave people a vivid account of how the medical workers and class brothers gave him emergency treatment and of their advanced thought of wholeheartedly serving the people. With deep feeling he declared: My strength to overcome pain caused by the wound came from the Party and comrades. If it were said that this was a miracle, then this miracle was performed not by any individual but by the collective.

How came it that he was honored and to whom should the glory go? After clarifying this question, Liu K'o-ch'uan correctly oriented with greater awareness the relationship between the individual and the Party, between the individual and the collective. He correctly appraised the role of the individual and at all time kept his head in a sober state.

Disabled But Even More Determined

Liu K'o-ch'uan's face was seriously burned and his four limbs were also heavily impaired. There was only one finger left on his two hands. When he was discharged from the hospital, the hospital certified that he was a disabled soldier. He was taken care of organizationally and was granted a sum of money for disability.

Some people said that since Liu K'o-ch'uan was disabled on duty, had lost his capacity for labor and had been given by the state a grant for disability, he could have enjoyed life with peace of mind and didn't have to work.

Liu K'o-ch'uan, however, did not think in this way.

He recalled the whole course that led to the emancipation of his family and his growth to maturity. It was the Communist Party that liberated

his whole family from the brink of death in the old society. It was the Party and the people that trained him from an ignorant child into a communist with some awareness. Today, the Party and the people had given him a second lease on life. He deeply felt that the Party and the people gave him too much and that he had made too few contributions to the Party and the people. A communist has the obligation to dedicate everything to the interests of the people and has no right to ask the Party and the people for help and sit back to enjoy life. As long as he is still alive, he must fight on.

Full of spirits, Liu K'o-ch'uan once again returned to his fighting post in the health unit.

The Party organization decided to appoint Comrade Liu K'o-ch'uan as deputy instructor of the health unit. The leadership designated certain persons to look after him in all fields. When he rose or went to bed, his comrades made the bed for him. He was waited on at meal time, and at training and production time, he stayed behind in the barracks.

All this made Liu K'o-ch'uan feel warm, but he also felt ill at ease. Could he enjoy such "special treatment" with peace of mind? No. A knife that bends at the blade when used to cut a hard object is not a good knife, and a person who flinches from difficulties is not a communist! He told the Party branch once again: By giving me another lease on life, the Party and the people expect me to serve the people, not just to come back and enjoy special treatment. He asked the leadership and his comrades not to treat him as a privileged person, much less to take special care of him. He wrote in his diary: "Without a pair of hands, I am like a cart without its two wheels. But I have both the resolve and confidence in repairing this cart without wheels for pushing onto communism."

Liu K'o-ch'uan practiced with the packing of knapsacks, and because he was unable to hold the strap of the knapsack with one finger, he held it with his mouth in concert with his elbows and legs. Although the knapsack strap left blood-stained marks on his disabled finger, he persevered in the practice. After two months of hard practice, he finally was able to pack a knapsack in five minutes as in the past.

Arduous steeling enabled Liu K'o-ch'uan to learn to look after himself once again, and he gradually coped with the requirements of the militant life of the troops. But he was not complacent about this, and he insisted on serving the patients by boiling water and emptying bedpans for them. Together with other comrades of the health unit,he also helped the poor and lower-middle peasants to train barefoot doctors. The deeds of Liu K'o-ch'uan in serving the people gained wide circulation among people.

Despite his new achievements, Liu K'o-ch'uan still spoke in the old way: "I have done too little for the Party and the people!" Is this an ordinary modest remark? No, for it embodies the noble thinking and behavior of a communist. As far as the communist cause is conerned, there is nothing to brag about no matter how great the contributions of an individual are!

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Brave Hard and Bitter Struggles, Practice Self-Denial and Be Just

- Postscript -

Communist Liu K'o-ch'uan was wounded and disabled in the course of carrying out his duty, and the Party and government took good care of him in all fields. But Liu K'o-ch'uan felt ill at ease. He did not want special treatment, and overcame with amazing fortitude one difficulty after another. He learned to take care of himself, and also thought of ways to do much work for the Party. Under whatever circumstances, Comrade Liu K'o-ch'uan set strict requirements for himself and became one with the masses. Modest and prudent, he braved hard and bitter struggles. Thinking and behavior of this kind are worthy for us to learn from.

However, we also notice that some comrades do not act in this way. They either think that they have performed meritorious service and areso carried away that they approach the Party and the people for this or that, or make use of their duties and powers to seek special treatment. Although there are very few such people, they have played the role of undermining the relationship between the Party and the masses and affected the implementation of Party line and policies.

One should be accorded special treatment but does not want it; the other seeks special treatment although he is not entitled to it. These two kinds of ideological realm, two ways of thinking and two kinds of work style reflect the struggle between the two kinds of world outlook: to serve the broadest masses or to work for a few people and even for private ends.

As the vanguard fighters of the proletariat it is our duty to liberate mankind as a whole and to realize communism. Therefore, we regard it honorable to brave hard and bitter struggles, to practice self-denial and to be just, and find joy in actively exerting ourselves and hammering away at work. Under whatever circumstances, we ought to think that we have done too little for the Party and the people and consider how we can better serve the people. Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i are the general representatives of the landlord-bourgeoisie. Simultaneously with carrying out the counter-revolutionary revisionist line that is "Left" in form but Right in essence, they also spread the fallacy that "minor matters of behavior are of no importance" in a vain attempt to corrupt our Party members and cadres. In the course of launching the rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism, simultaneously with persevering first in criticizing revisionism, we must dissect ourselves in the light of realities, consciously wipe out the pernicious influence spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, carry forward proletarian justice, and rectify incorrect practice.

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Where Do Reports Come From?

by

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 17, 1972)

When deputy secretary Chao Tai of the P'anszu Commune in Yangkao hsien, Shansi, went to the P'anszu Brigade to stay at a selected spot, he discovered that a Party member in this brigade had committed mistakes. He was of the opinion that the mistakes of this individual were serious and he should be dealt with severely. He also constantly revealed his own view among the cadres.

One day, a brigade cadre handed Chao Tai a report calling for the expulsion of that Party member from the Party. The facts listed in the report were all those Chao Tai constantly referred to. The tone of some of the words was like his, and the suggested punishment was also completely in line with what he had in mind. After reading the report, Chao Tai could not help from asking: Why is this report completely identical to my way of thinking? Where does this report come from after all? On whose view is it based?

In order to clarify this question, Chao Tai made investigations deep among the masses. Actually, although the comrade in question had committed serious mistakes, he also had done much work and scored some achievements when he was a cadre. After making those mistakes, he had sincerely corrected them and had all along given a good account of himself. Therefore, the majority of Party members and the masses were in favor of keeping him within the Party. Without looking properly into things, Chao Tai allowed himself to be guided by impressions instead of policies, and he spread his own one-sided view among the cadres and the masses. As a result, the cadre was influenced into writing a report that was not in correspondence with the realities and policies. Having arrived at an understanding of these things, Chao Tai went further to tap the ideological root cause. Finally, it was clear to him that he had mainly been poisoned by idealist transcendentalism spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, and had embraced the mistaken idea that it would be better for him to deviate to the "Left" than to the Right. Mistakes ought be corrected once known. So Old Chao told the comrade who wrote the report: "This report comes not from the masses but my own subjective and one-sided understanding. We must withdraw it."

Chao Tai seriously fought self and criticized revisionism in the presence of the brigade cadres and the masses and used his own lessons to educate the cadres and the masses. Finally, in accordance with the views of the Party members and the masses, he rewrote his report to the Party committee of the commune and at the same time reported his own mistakes.

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Know, Admit and Correct Your Mistakes

by

T'eng Sheng-p'ing (鄧生平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 17, 1972)

The words and deeds, way of thinking and style of work of the leading cadres would affect to a certain extent the lower level and the masses around them. Therefore, as a leading cadre, he must state his views and handle problems with the principles and general and specific policies of the Party as the criteria, and cannot substitute his impressions and personal like or dislike for policies. This is well known to everybody. However, it is by no means easy to do this in the true sense. Comrade Chao Tai almost committed the mistake of substituting impressions for policies when he dealt with the problems of a Party member who made mistakes. Fortunately, he went deep among the masses to investigate and study things, thus discovering and avoiding this mistake.

Chao Tai was able to avoid this mistake mainly because he did not pat himself on the back and consider himself to be correct after reading a report written to gratify his wishes, but pondered over things dispassionately. Why was this report identical in every way to his own way of thinking? Where did this report come from? Whose view was after all based upon when the report was written? Without considering that he might be wrong and taking the attitude of seeking truth from the facts, it would not have been possible for him to opportunely discover and correctly solve the question. Some of our comrades do not act in this way. They want the lower level to obey their own views whether or not they are compatible with Party principle and policies or the actual conditions. They are very pleased and consider themselves to be wise when their subordinates heed what they say. When the latter express dissent, they are labeled as "disobeying the leadership." Because of this, some persons are prone to tell lies to "cater to their taste." This is a most dangerous tendency and must be firmly overcome.

It was also because Comrade Chao Tai dared to openly admit and correct his mistakes and use his own action to eliminate the influence caused by his own erroneous utterances that he was able to do the right thing. Having made mistakes, should a person correct them? Should he openly admit and correct his mistakes or cover up and shun them? These two kinds of attitude reflect two kinds of ideology and work style. We should firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: "Stand firm on what is good to the interests of the people and rectify what is wrong for the interests of the people." We must firmly oppose the bad style of covering up one's fault by clever use of words in writing and of refusing to correct what is wrong.

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It Is Necessary To Listen to All Kinds of Opinions

by

Huang Feng-jung (黄风荣)
Party Branch Secretary of the Ch'uant'ang Brigade,
Hengshan hsien, Hunan

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 17, 1972)

My husband Tung Chung-ch'iu is a committee member of the Party branch and a production team leader. In the course of making year-end distribution last year, he deducted a sum of money which a commune member owed the collective. The majority of people thought that it was reasonable for Old Tung to take this course of action, and only a few commune members said that what he did was incorrect. Was the opinion of the majority or of the minority correct after all? I thought that it would do so long as this commune member was instructed to repay his debt, and it was improper to deduct summarily the amount. I persuaded Chung-chiu to refund that commune member the sum deducted. He lost his temper and said: "I am not going to make any refund. What can you do?" I said: "Chung-ch'iu, our power is given by the Party and the masses. We should have the standpoint of Party spirit and Party policy when handling things and should not be influenced by sentiment or emotion!" Old Tung could only agree to what I said. Subsequent inquiry showed that this commune member had long ago settled his old debt, but the bookkeeper omitted to make an entry in the books at the time. The facts taught Old Tung a profound lesson, and he sincerely criticized himself in the presence of that commune member. I also learned from this episode that when listening to the opinions of the masses, it was not possible to take only the number of people as the yardstick for judging the correctness of a matter, because truth was sometimes in the hands of the minority. A bad job could be done through lightly negating the opinion of the minority.

A backward commune member of No. 10 Production Team was fond of making wild statements and grumbling at ordinary times. On one occasion, he reported to me that a Party member sold the coal distributed to him by the collective. I felt that what this backward person reported was not necessarily true and asked him in return: "Really?" Seeing that I gave no credence to his story, he left with displeasure. I immediately sensed that I had adopted the wrong attitude. "A communist should not adopt the attitude of slighting and despising the backward people." Regardless of whether his information was correct or incorrect, I should first have the modesty to listen from him. I therefore rushed to his home and sincerely asked him for detailed information. Investigation showed that his information was correct. We therefore helped the Party member in question correct his mistake. From then on, this backward commune member actively kept us informed of things, and he himself also made some progress. This episode gave me a good deal of enlightenment: Because of their high level of consciousness, the advanced among the masses are often capable of making correct criticism, but the backward commune members sometimes can also put forward good critical remarks, and we can never overlook their correct criticism on ground of their backwardness.

On one occasion, an ox under the care of a child from our family ate up some rice plants of the production team, and according to the decision of the general meeting of commune members, compensation should be paid for the loss. However, a commune member said behind our backs: "There is a cadre in his family, and there will be no compensation!" I figured that there must be reason for him to make such a remark. Investigation revealed what actually had taken place: Not long ago, an ox tended by the child of our family had eaten up the vegetables grown by this commune member's family. This commune member uttered some ugly words in a rage. My husband was of the opinion that he went to excess in criticism, and he criticized this commune member without mentioning his name at a production team meeting. No wonder this commune member talked behind our backs. Having found the cause, I first criticized Old Tung, and after that I made a self-examination together with him at a general meeting of commune members. We offered to compensate the losses of the collective according to rules on the spot, and all those present were greatly moved. This episode made me understand that it was frequently due to the irregular democratic style of us cadres--even to the degree of suppressing criticism--that the masses criticized us behind our backs. Therefore, we must listen the more to such criticism.

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We Support and Welcome Such Cadres

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 17, 1972)

The page dealing with "Party Life" in the September 7 issue of Jen-min Jih-pao published the exemplary deeds of Liu Tso-tu and two other comrades in doing things in strict accordance with Party policies. I was taught a profound lesson after reading them.

Some people are perhaps of the opinion that those "minor matters" are of no great significance. As a matter of fact, they are important matters bearing on the relationship between the Party and the masses. Party principle and policies are embodied in different kinds of work. Only when the broad masses of cadres and especially the leading cadres strictly adhere to them in work can the broad masses gain a concrete understanding of the greatness, glory and correctness of the Party through vivid facts, and the harmonious relationship between the Party and the masses be drawn still closer.

Chairman Mao has repeatedly taught us: "The enemy cannot conquer us by force--this has been demonstrated. However, the applause of the bourgeoisie can conquer the weak-kneed in our ranks." Both historical experience and realistic struggle have shown that a few people have been conquered by bourgeois "sugar-coated bullets" and we must take warning from it. In the present course of launching a deep-going rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism, we should thoroughly criticize and repudiate the reactionary fallacy of "minor matters of behavior are of no importance" spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, eliminate its pernicious influence, sweep away the dust in the ideological sphere and rectify incorrect practice.

Li Ts'ai-hsien (李才仙)
of the Ch'engkuan Primary School,
Wenhsien, Kansu

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The exemplary deeds of Liu Tso-tu, Liang Chen-tung and another communist have strongly criticized and repudiated the reactionary fallacy of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. They consciously carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, paid no attention to human sentiments and ways of the world on questions of principle, and boycotted the wicked practice and evil doing of the bourgeoisie. Their words and deeds were straightforward and upright, and they stood on "wholeheartedly serving the overwhelming majority of the people of China and the world." Through their work, the ties between the Party and the masses have been drawn closer. This vividly tells us that so long as we do things according to Party principle and policies, we can win the support and welcome of the masses.

Hung Chen-yüan (洪振远)
of the Suchiatun Telegraph Section,
Shenyang Railroad Bureau

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How touching are the deeds of Liu Tso-tu and several other comrades charged with leadership work who observed Party discipline, did not abuse their duties and powers, and did not lay claim to special treatment!

Some comrades do not act in this way. They think that "such are minor matters of behavior having no bearing on the whole situation." As a matter of fact, any person who always has problems and does not pay attention to "minor matters of behavior" will deviate from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Starting from "minor matters of behavior," they will be corrupted by bourgeois ideology and style of work, and will degenerate and deteriorate.

The great leader Chairman Mao calls on us to uphold the style of braving hard and bitter struggles. We should regard opposition to special treatment and such bourgeois ideology and work style as an important content of the rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism so as to insure that the excellent traditions of our Party are passed on from generation to generation.

Chin Ho-p'ing (靳和平)
a worker of Chiaotso municipality,
Honan

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Stand Firm on Principle and Dare To Struggle

by

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 17, 1972)

The Nan Island Observation Squad of the No. 1 Company of a certain unit of the People's Liberation Army spent a long time in carrying out independently the task of inspecting coastal defenses far away from the company unit. In the past, it was all along an advanced model of the division. Over a period of time, this squad had problems, and the company unit was criticized by the leadership at a higher level. Not long afterward, the Party branch reorganized the personnel of the observation squad.

Fighter Li Ch'uan-hsien felt that it was improper to take this course of action: Can the transfer of personnel in a hurry solve problems when criticized by the higher level? He planned to make known his own way of thinking to the Party branch. After someone learned of this,he whispered to him: "The observation squad is a model in the division, and the chief at the higher level has nodded his assent to the transfer of personnel. Furthermore, you have just filled in an application for Party membership. Why not give some thought to whether this would do you any good?"

These few words were like an examination paper placed before Li Ch'uan-hsien. He was being tested and was expected to give his answer. Li Ch'uan-hsien thought: Generally speaking, the reorganization of some personnel by the Party branch in accordance with the need is a routine matter, and nothing can be said against it. But what makes it "essential" for the Party branch to reorganize the personnel of the observation squad this time? What effect would this course of action bring to the development of the company unit and the advanced model itself? He was not sure of himself on these questions. He decided to clarify first the beginning and subsequent development of this incident.

Li Ch'uan-hsien made use of his rest day to make a trip to the Nan Island to investigate things in a number of fields. He knew that the Party branch took this course of action for defending the advanced and the honored.

He knew what he was doing. What should be the correct treatment? Li Ch'uan-hsien was convinced that since he had filed an application for Party membership, it was the more imperative for him to set strict demands for himself in accordance with the criteria set for communists, to adhere truly to Party spirit and the principled stand of the Party, to stand firm on principle and dare to struggle. For the sake of defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, he could not be afraid of this and that. So long as his suggestion was in conformity with the interests of the Party and the people and was advantageous to the revolutionary cause, the leadership at the higher level surely would accept it.

After this, Li Ch'uan-hsien put forward his view on different occasions at group and general meetings: The causes of some problems that occurred over a period of time in the observation squad should be found from the ideological and political work of the leadership. The Party branch adopted the method of personnel reorganization simply for defending the advanced. This showed that the motive of the leadership in fostering the advanced model was incorrect. When the chief of the higher level came to the company unit, Li Ch'uan-hsien again bravely brought forward this question and submitted a detailed report on his way of looking at things. Such responsible spirit of Li Ch'uan-hsien in standing firm on principle won the support and encouragement of the chief at the higher level. The Party branch members were taught a lesson and they accepted his view.

The method of transferring personnel was rectified. But Li Ch'uan-hsien did not stop at this point. On the basis of his understanding of problems through investigation, he also submitted to the Party branch some recommendations on strengthening ideological and political work. The Party branch at once studied things according to Li Ch'uan-hsien's views and adopted measures. The ideological outlook of the observation squad quickly changed.

Liu Ch'uan-hsien answered with correct action this test of whether or not he dared to stand firm on Party principle. Later, he gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

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Starting from What Is Advantageous to the Party Cause

- Militia department of Shehung hsien, Szechwan Province, consciously upholds the centralized leadership of the Party

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 25, 1972)

We started from Chengtu, passed through Sant'ai, then went by boat down the P'ei River and came to Shehung hsien. The comrades of the province had told us that despite the severe drought in Shehung hsien last year, cotton output increased by a bigger margin. The drought was again severe this year, but under the leadership of the hsien committee, the people of the whole hsien were resolved to overcome the natural disaster and win a good harvest. When we came to Shehung hsien, we felt on the basis of our understanding from different quarters that the cadres and the broad masses in this hsien were able to exert greater efforts and obtain more prominent achievements mainly because the hsien committee seriously implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, strengthened the centralized leadership of the Party, gradually carried out to the letter the various general and specific policies of the Party, and aroused the enthusiasm of all quarters. The comrades there emphatically acquainted us with the following exemplary deeds:

In May 1971 when the new hsien committee was in the making, people felt that three persons basically possessed the conditions for becoming No. 1: one was Comrade Li K'o-jui who had served for a number of years as secretary of the hsien committee prior to the great cultural revolution; the two others were the political commissar of the hsien militia department (then chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee) and the head of the militia department (then head of the Party nucleus group of the hsien revolutionary committee).

Comrade Li K'o-shui had again and again indicated his unwillingness to become No. 1. He felt that he had committed some mistakes and brought some losses to the Party cause prior to the great cultural revolution. Right now, he should draw lessons from his experience, be modest and prudent, and make a success of work under the leadership of the hsien committee. He assured the higher level that he would not show resentment and fight for position or standing, but would go deeper into realities to share weal and woe with the masses and firmly support the No. 1 to make a success of work.

The two cadres of the militia department also indicated that they were unsuitable to serve as No. 1. They were of the opinion that the Party's cadres line is to "appoint people on their merit" and the election of the No. 1 should be considered according to the principle of equal stress on integrity and ability and from what was more advantageous to Party work. They made an all-round analysis of themselves in comparison with Comrade Li K'o-jui, and perceived that Comrade Li K'o-jui had spent many years in local work, had more experience and was better acquainted with things. Although he committed mistakes in the past, he had known and corrected them, and with both the positive and negative aspects of experience, he could make a greater success of work. Therefore, the election of Li K'o-jui as No. 1 was more advantageous

to Party work. They therefore acquainted the Party committee at a higher level with how things stood on a number of occasions, and also put forward their recommendation at a meeting of the Party nucleus group of the revolutionary committee.

Because of the two kinds of views reflected to the Party committee at the higher level, the higher level sent a work unit to Shehung hsien to investigate and study things, and was of the opinion that the suggestion of the comrades of the militia department was correct. As a result of elections at the congress of Party members and with the approval of the higher level, Li K'o-jui was made first secretary and the two comrades of the militia department deputy secretaries of the hsien committee.

After the formation of the new hsien committee, the two responsible comrades of the militia department set strict requirements for themselves and respected and upheld the centralized leadership of the hsien committee. On one occasion, the comrades of the militia department drafted a "plan of education in line for the militia" and sent it to the leadership for perusal and approval. After going over it, political commissar Jen Hsin-lung wrote the words, "Forward to the hsien committee for perusal and approval." However, some comrades of the department said: "It will do to have the consent of the leadership of the department. Why forward it to the hsien committee for approval?" On another occasion, the hsien committee decided to transfer some cadres from organs of the hsien level to the lower level to grasp "one-third" of work in the area. Some comrades of the militia department had the misgivings that the transfer of their men would affect work in the department, and expressed the hope that the department would reconsider the issue. These two incidents prompted Jen Hsin-lung to think deep: Why did some comrades of the hsien militia department insist on discussing and adopting in the department things which the hsien committee had decided to carry out instead of seriously implementing such decisions? He also discovered that conceit and self-complacency had sprung up among some cadres who uttered strong words to the local cadres and were fond of putting on airs. What gave rise to these problems? He felt the responsibility rested with the leadership.

In light of these problems, the Party committee of the militia department analyzed and discussed things on a number of occasions. All felt that during the great proletarian cultural revolution the militia department scored some achievements in carrying out the task of "supporting industry, agriculture and the Left, and exercising military control and giving military training." This was actually the outcome of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies under the leadership of the Party. However, some comrades credited themselves with the achievements and became arrogant. When they handled the relationship between departmental work and the leadership of the hsien committee, between the individual and the Party, they stood things on their head. This tendency had to be firmly rectified.

They therefore decided to conduct education against conceit and self-complacency and for strengthening Party sense with the rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism as the key link. Everybody seriously studied Chairman Mao's teachings on Party building and seriously summed up

the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines within the Party. They invited Comrade Yang Yü-hua, a retired woman fighter of the Red Army to tell people the history of the Party. In conjunction with the realities of the class struggle and struggle in line, she exposed, criticized and repudiated the counterrevolutionary revisionist line which swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i sought to push through and their criminal plots to weaken the leadership of the Party in the armed forces. Through education, everybody strengthened his Party sense, and knew that the Party is the vanguard force of the proletariat and the highest form of proletarian organization, and leads all other organizations, such as the armed forces, the government and the mass organizations. While the hsien militia department is under the leadership of military departments at a high level, it is at the same time a department of the hsien committee in charge of military work, and should be led by the hsien committee.

Under the unified arrangements of the hsien committee, the militia department transferred the bulk of its personnel to selected spots at the lower level to grasp central work arranged by the hsien committee as well as work of the department. They took the initiative in asking for instructions from and making reports to the hsien committee in work, and consciously upheld and obeyed the centralized leadership of the Party. In January this year, some comrades of the militia department wanted to recall a comrade from the Huchu Commune to the department to write up materials. They asked the hsien committee for instruction, but the latter was of the opinion that since work was tense at that spot, the leadership should be strengthened there and personnel could not be withdrawn from it. These comrades bowed to the decision of the hsien committee, and in conjunction with camping and training work for troops, they sent in addition one deputy chief and two assistants from the department to strengthen work at that spot.

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Strengthen Party Spirit, Be Able To Work at the Higher or Lower Level

by

T'ang Sheng-p'ing (唐生平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 25, 1972)

Political commissar Jen Hsin-lung and other comrades of the militia department of Shehung hsien took the lead in upholding the centralized leadership of the Party. This concrete manifestation of proletarian Party spirit merits our study.

"Taking the interests of the whole Party as the point of departure" is the principle which each communist must abide by in his words and deeds. It is also imperative to abide by this principle on the question of how to deal with the arrangement of work.

Army cadres, local cadres, veteran cadres and new cadres are all Party cadres and the assets of the Party. They are looked after, taken care of, trained and educated by the Party in the same way, and are likewise also used rationally according to the principle of equal stress on integrity and ability. To meet the need of the revolution, army cadres are sent to local administrations, and local cadres are sent to armed force units. This is the tradition of our Party. Since the founding of the Party and the army, our cadres have always been able to serve at the higher or lower level, and they are competent to handle military as well as civilian affairs. All this is done to meet the need of the great communist cause.

Because of this, no matter whether they are army cadres or local cadres, new cadres or veteran cadres, they must strengthen their proletarian Party spirit, bear in mind at all times that they are Party cadres and a cog of this machine of the proletarian revolutionary cause, and firmly bow to Party assignments. We happily go where we are directed by the Party and do whatever we are told by the Party to do. We are just as happy no matter whether we serve as leading cadres or ordinary cadres, so long as what we do is of advantage to the Party cause and is in accordance with the need of work and the arrangements of the Party, and we carry out our work properly with the same high sense of responsibility. Those who are fastidious toward work, think that they can only serve at the higher level but not at the lower level, are willing to do this kind of work but not that kind, and think that they can work only at this place and are unwilling to go to another place just mirror the impurity of their Party spirit.

In the current rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism, we must deeply criticize and repudiate the crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in opposing and weakening the leadership of the Party, criticize and repudiate their revisionist cadres policy based on "appointing people close to them," overcome selfish ideas, and strengthen the steeling of the

proletarian Party spirit. Only in this way can we adhere more firmly to Chairman Mao's policy of "appointing people on their merit," further carry out to the letter the cadres policy of the Party and give impetus to the development of all kinds of work.

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Seek Not To Be an "Official" But To Make Revolution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 25, 1972)

Wu Chen-ch'ien was a veteran labor model of Juian hsien, Chekiang, who had been nominated and elected by the masses as deputy leader of the Lungshan Commune. Later, because he was old and feeble, the organization decided to let him return to the Linghsia Brigade--his place of domicile--where he could also help people in work whenever convenient. When asked what he thought of the decision, he replied: "A communist bows to whatever is arranged for him by the Party. I'll go wherever the Party assigns me and I'll strive to make a success of work there." He happily left the Lungshan Commune and came to the Linghsia Brigade. Not long afterward, the brigade set up a forestry team. The Party branch hoped that he could go to lead the forestry team and asked him if he had any difficulty. He gave the usual reply: "I firmly obey whatever is assigned me by the Party and will strive to do my work properly." He again left happily for the forestry team. At the time, some commune members said jokingly: "Old Wu, your 'official' rank has been lower and lower with each transfer!" Wu Chen-ch'ien always jovially replied: "A communist makes revolution not in order to become an 'official' but for communism. Whatever the work it is just the same so long as it is essential to the revolution. Since the Party has asked me to go to the forestry team, I'll work there the rest of my life."

As always, Wu Chen-ch'ien looked upon the revolutionary cause as higher than anything else, and worked diligently for the Party. In the forestry team, he preserved the natural color of the poor and lower-middle peasants at all times, and ate together, lived together and did manual work together with the commune members. In the windy and ice-bound winter months, he still persevered in going up the mountains to reclaim land. During hot summer when the weeds grew heavily and there were plenty of insects, he worked together with other commune members to destroy the insects and apply additional manure. Last year, there was an unusually severe drought that lasted a hundred days. Many pear and orange trees withered in the sun and the ground was covered with fallen fruit. Wu Chen-ch'ien led all cadres of the team and commune members to carry water uphill to fight the drought and protect the fruit trees. Fighting the drought day and night, Wu Chen-ch'ien was soaked with perspiration and mud all day long. One day, when he came back after attending a meeting in the commune, it was already very late, but he ignored the fatigue and went to do manual work together with the commune members. Seeing that he had been busy all day long, the commune members said with concern: "Uncle labor model, let us take over the drought fighting work. Since you are so advanced in age, better go and take a rest!" He smiled and said: "One more person means a bit more of strength. By carrying one more load of water to save some more fruit trees, I can make a bit more of a contribution to the revolution." Inspired by him, the cadres of the whole team and the commune members fought an arduous and bitter battle to enable more than 30 mow pear and orange trees to give a better crop in a calamity-stricken year.

This year, after a No. 9 typhoon hit South Chekiang, the pear trees of this team were bent to one side. Seeing this, Old Wu was heart-broken, and as soon as the typhoon was over, he carefully put the fruit trees back to an erect position one by one, thus insuring the normal growth of these trees. Seeing that he devoted his whole heart to public interests with an ardent love for the collective, the commune members unanimously praised him saying: "The older our uncle labor model grows, the higher is his revolutionary enthusiasm. He really is a good and stainless Party member!"

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Learning Humbly from the Strong Points of Veteran Cadres

by

Chuang Shu-hsin (庄树欣)
Party Branch Committee Member of No. 2 Rubber Plant,
Paoting, Hopei

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Oct. 25, 1972)

I was formerly an ordinary worker. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, I joined the Chinese Communist Party and was elected as a Party branch committee member. I should have learned humbly from the veteran comrades, but once I heard people praise me, I was so pleased that I felt I was as red as a sorghum plant in late autumn. One day, Comrade Fan Kuo-jung, a veteran cadre and deputy secretary of the Party branch told me: "You ought to pay attention to study! Otherwise, you will commit again my past mistakes." Hearing this, I was rather ill-affected and thought: In what respect are you so wonderful!

In April of this year, the secretary of the Party branch went home to visit his relatives and Comrade Fan Kuo-jung went to the Party school to study. The Party branch decided to let me take charge of work. At first, I felt that since I had been with the plant for more than ten years, I was well acquainted with almost everything. Furthermore, the situation in the plant was excellent, and I was sure that there would be no problem. But after several days, production appeared to be on the defensive, and I was vexed to death. At this juncture, Comrade Fan Kuo-jung returned to the plant to take his leave, and when he discovered these problems, he took the initiative to help me, and mobilized the masses to make suggestions. Very quickly, the passive position took a turn for the better.

Afterward, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching on "one dividing into two," I analyzed this lesson: Old Fan and I both had strong points and shortcomings. But he was modest and prudent, learned humbly and was therefore able to develop his strong points and overcome his shortcomings. But I was conservative, had ears only for flattery and was unwilling to listen to criticism. I perceived only my strong points but failed to see my shortcomings, and as a result, I almost brought losses to work. As I thought up to this point, I was unable to sit back any longer, and immediately set out humably to solicit Old Fan's views and to make a self-examination of my conceit and self-complacency. From then on, we two were more united and capable of helping each other better.

Some time ago, the amateur literary and art propaganda team of the plant wanted to buy a few costumes, and I nodded my consent. But Old Fan said: "Some costumes will be needed for staging a performance, but we have to make some careful calculations." I said: "Since they are necessary, buy them. Why make calculations!" Old Fan did not readily agree. I was quite perplexed and thought: Old Fan is a nice fellow, but he is too much a sissy and does not do things in a straightforward manner.

The following day, when I went to see Old Fan, he had gone to the literary and art propaganda team to find out what costumes it wanted to buy. Learning that four suits for poor and lower-middle peasants were needed, he went to the warehouse to pick a few pieces of white wrapping cloth for packing canvas, and asked me: "Young Chuang, what do you think of using these few pieces of cloth to make the costumes of commune members so as demonstrate the hard and plain life of the poor and lower-middle peasants and to save some expenditure for the state?" I examined the wrapping cloth and found it really suitable for making a few suits for the old poor peasants. This episode touched me further to the soul. I felt that through the long-term training and education of the Party, many veteran revolutionary cadres were physically imbued with the excellent tradition, ideology and work style of the Party to varying extents. I am resolved to learn more humbly from them.

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Maintain Close Contacts with Realities and Give Greater Depth to Education in Line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 25, 1972)

Why Does He Discard the Correct Idea?

An artillery company of a certain unit of the Peking Garrison District was ordered to select five better fighters for helping a fraternal company unit in work. The cadres of this company were originally of the idea that a task assigned by the higher level could be fulfilled and leading cadres could be steeled for the company in this way. A few days afterward, however, the higher level notified them that due to work requirements, it had been decided to incorporate these five comrades into the fraternal company unit. After hearing this news, some Party branch committee members declared: "Our company is also in need of leading cadres, and we should make known the situation to the higher level and press for the return of these five comrades." Deputy secretary and company commander Wang Chü-t'ai did not agree with this view, and he was of the opinion that since the higher level had made a decision, it should be firmly carried out. Some Party branch committee members failed to arrive at a right perception of things and criticized him saying: "You are the commander of the company but you show no concern for the development of the company unit!" Hearing this, Wang Chü-t'ai thought: Indeed, the development of the company unit is also an important matter. As company commander, I have the obligation to show concern for the development of the company unit. Therefore, he approached the higher level for the return of the leading cadres. Subsequently, with the assistance of the leaders at the higher level, he realized that a communist must comply with the principle of subordinating the part to the whole. On his return to the company unit, he took great pains to convince the Party branch committee members and firmly carried out the decision of the higher level.

For the purpose of summing up experiences and lessons and conducting education in ideology and political line, they convened a Party branch committee meeting. At the meeting, the question of why Wang Chü-t'ai discarded his correct idea midway was discussed. Party branch committee member Yang Teng-chi said: "Comrade Wang Chü-t'ai had no clear understanding of the relationship between the whole and the part. When other people said that affecting the development of the company unit was an important matter, he forgot that the development of the armed force unit as a whole was a more important matter." Some comrades also said: "When Comrade Wang Chü-t'ai carried out the instruction of the higher level, he was not clear of the significance of the instruction of the higher level, and as a consequence, when he was confronted by an incorrect idea, he was unable to explain things clearly and was even intimidated by the mistaken idea." Comrade Wang Chü-t'ai declared: "What you comrades said are all correct. But the more important thing was that my mind was haunted by selfish ideas. When I heard other people say that I showed no concern for the development of the company unit, I thought only of the interests of my own company unit. This in fact magnified individualism." Having heard what the comrades said, Party branch secretary Chiang Tung was deeply touched. In the end, he said: Firm adherence to the

revolutionary principles ought to be the Party spirit of a communist. In order to do this, a person ought to read and study seriously and raise his level of knowledge. Meanwhile he must also do away with selfish ideas and sensibly raise his level of consciousness in the struggle in line.

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Transform the System into the Conscious Action of the Masses

Through the practice of struggle, criticism and transformation, the security district of the Lungfeng Mine in Fushun installed various rules and regulations. A section of cadres were of the opinion that since the new system was installed on the basis of education in line and mass mobilization, the masses surely would consciously adhere to it. It would do so long as things were done according to the rules and regulations from now on, and it was not necessary to conduct continuously arduous and careful ideological and political work. As these comrades stopped for breath, there appeared phenomena involving the violation of rules in operations and non-observance of the system.

The general Party branch organized the cadres to study seriously Chairman Mao's discourses on ideological and political work. Everybody learned that in order to transform the new system into the conscious action of the masses, it was necessary to carry on education in line and to conduct meticulous ideological education work, otherwise, the new system would exist only in form. From then on, the general Party branch organized the cadres to study and do manual work together with the workers in different shifts; to do manual work as they guided production and conducted meticulous ideological education work. They paid attention to fostering models so as to set example for the workers in seriously adhering to the rules and regulations.

Li Hsiang-chün, a veteran worker and a communist of the reinforcement unit, consistently abided by the system for more than ten years. He did not arrive late or leave early. He look especially for heavy work, and he looked around for work when he had nothing to do. On one occasion, as he went down to the pit to change ventilation pipes, he somehow soaked his clothes and he felt so cold that his teeth chattered. His comrades advised him to get out of the pit ahead of schedule. He said: "The system is made by us for strict observance." Other people said: "This is a special case that can take exception." He remarked seriously: "How can this be described as a special case? If I left the pit earlier today because I soaked my clothes and did the same thing again tomorrow on the same ground, our system would be useless. Why talk about doing things according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line?" He overcame his difficulty to complete his task and worked eight full hours before he got out of the pit. The Party branch called on the broad masses of workers to follow the example of Li Hsiang-chün and to adhere strictly to the system with no detail overlooked. Because the broad masses of workers displayed stronger consciousness in observing rules and regulations, the production situation improved further in the whole region.

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Should the Small Blackboard Be Hung?

After the defense chemical company of a certain unit of the People's Liberation Army started an explosive plant, it used a small blackboard to record the production figures of each operational squad. The different operational squads launched an emulation drive, and there was marked improvement in work efficiency. For a period of time, however, some operational squads simply chased after quantity and paid no attention to quality and style, thus affecting unity.

This gave rise to a debate at a Party branch committee meeting. Some Party branch committee members said: The small blackboard has led people astray toward embracing the championship mentality, and it should be removed at once. Some said: The small blackboard has done a good job in arousing the revolutionary zeal of the masses and improving work efficiency, and it should be kept there. Some other people also said: It makes no difference whether the blackboard is hung or not, and it will do so long as we work in a down-to-earth manner from now on. Seeing the divergence of views at the meeting, Party branch secretary Li Ho-t'ien felt that this was due to the failure of people to draw a clear line of demarcation between revolutionary heroism and the championship mentality. He therefore led people to study seriously Chairman Mao's discussions on developing revolutionary heroism and to make revolutionary mass criticism against the championship mentality spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

Through the practice of criticism, repudiation and analysis, all came to understand that the key to whether or not the championship mentality had been promoted lay not in whether or not the small blackboard was hung, but in what line was carried out and what ideology was used for guidance. The appearance of the phenomenon of simply chasing after quantity without paying attention to quality and the budding of the championship mentality were due to the inability of the Party branch to keep pace in ideological and political work, and it could not be said that the hanging up of the small blackboard or the launching of the revolution emulation drive was wrong.

With a clear line of demarcation drawn, the Party branch decided to make use of the small blackboard to carry on with activities in emulating, learning from, overtaking and helping each other, thus strengthening the ideological and political work and insuring the correct orientation of the emulation drive.

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Against Whom Should the Spearhead of Criticism and Repudiation Be Directed?

No sooner had the very busy season of autumn harvesting, plowing and planting begun in the T'aihsing Brigade of Sheyang hsien in Kiangsu this year, than a commune member of the No. 1 Production Team took leave of collective farm work, and went out with a rich-peasant element to cut grass for sale

at a high price. At the time, some cadres and the masses were very indignant and they advocated that the commune member in question be brought along for criticism and repudiation together with the rich-peasant element. After deputy secretary Wang Cheng-t'ien of the Party branch of the brigade discovered this, he opportunely helped the cadres and the masses of this team to study and comprehend Chairman Mao's teaching on differentiating the two types of contradictions of different nature, and gave them a course of education in policy. They were made to understand that this commune member committed the mistake because he was haunted by selfish ideas, affected by the pernicious influence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and incited by the class enemy. What he had done was therefore different from the deliberate practice of sabotage by the class enemy. If his mistake was put on a par with the crime of the class enemy in sabotaging collective production, the two types of contradictions of different nature would be confused, and this would be disadvantageous to uniting the masses and hitting at the enemy.

At the meeting for making criticism and repudiation, the public directed the spearhead of mass criticism at swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and a handful of class enemies. The commune member in question was also taught a profound lesson. He exposed on the spot the crime of the class enemy in inciting him to quit farming for trading and to sabotage collective production. He also made a self-examination of his own mistakes and indicated his firm intention to overcome his selfish ideas and take the socialist road. At present, this commune member has greatly changed and is actively participating in collective production labor.

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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